密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday August 30th 1919

China-Japan-America-Observations

By T. R. Jernigan

Tremendous Development of China's Cotton Mill Industry

Chinese Women Declare War on the Concubines

By Hollington K. Tong

The New Tramway and City Improvements in Canton

By Hin Wong

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Vol. IX No. 13

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(Continued from issue of August 9.)

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No. 96—Overseas Sales Corporation, 50 Union Square, New York, cable address "Schaumaned," desire to act as New York correspondents for firms in China for handling manufacturers agencies, sale of raw materials, etc.

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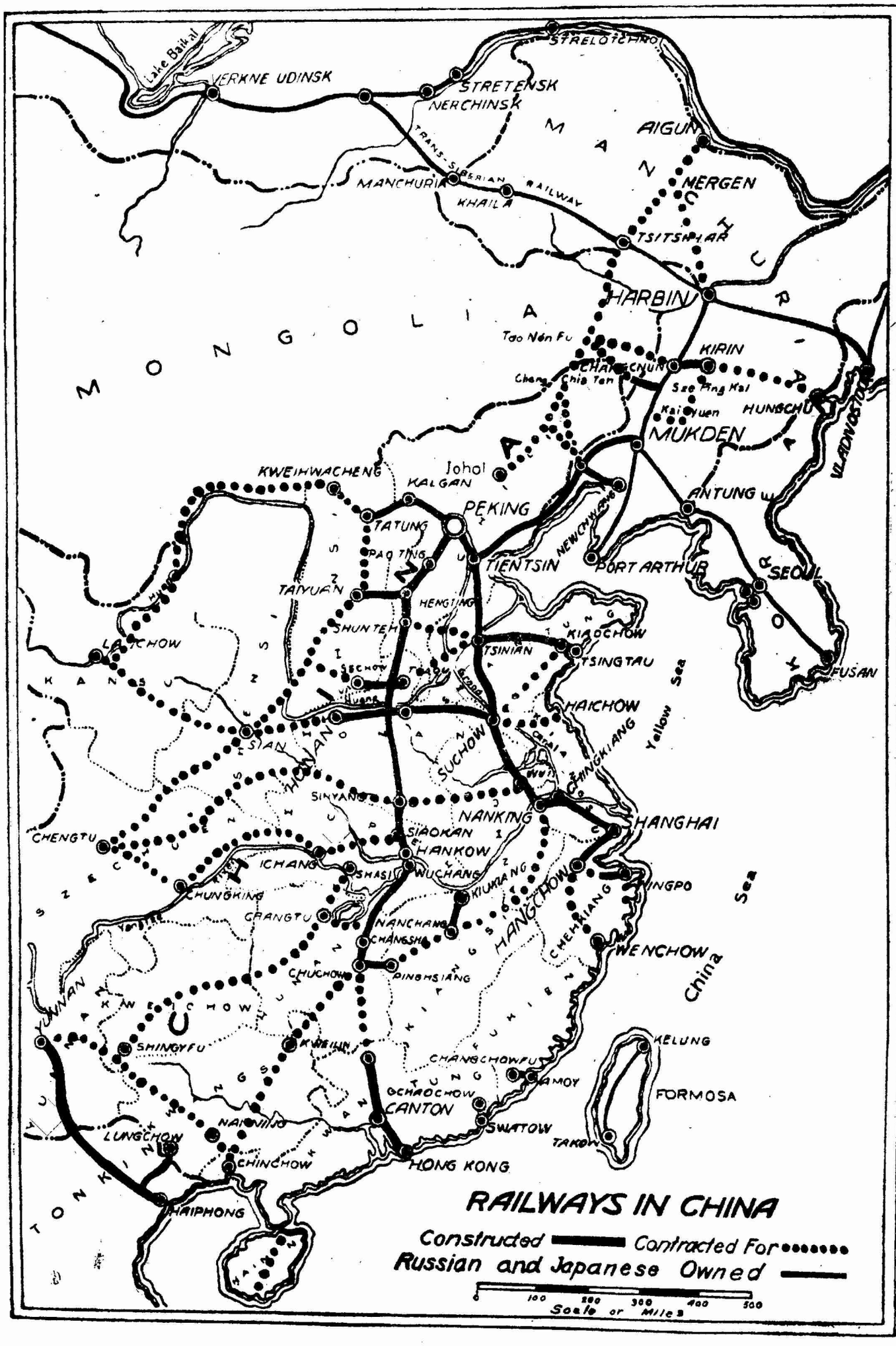
(To be Continued)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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DURING the last few months, Chinese manufacturers have placed orders for approximately 400,000 spindles of cotton milling machinery. The exact figures are given elsewhere in a special article in this issue of the REVIEW. Altogether about 20 new and complete cotton mills have been ordered for delivery in China within the next two years. This is said to be double the number of spindles that were ordered by Japanese manufacturers last year. The tremendous orders for new machinery which have been placed in China in the last four or five months, have served to "swamp" the foreign manufacturers who were not expecting such development in China. At least one American manufacturer has turned over his entire mill for a period of eighteen months to the China trade. Others are doubling their capacity in order to be in a position to keep up with China's new development. Although figures for other lines of business are not available, letters and inquiries from Chinese manufacturers that have come to this journal in the last few months, point to a phenomenal development of Chinese industries in the next few years. The boycott of Japanese merchandise has served to give the entire movement a great boost which is without parallel anywhere else, except in America since the beginning of the European War.

IT does seem that Japan, in winning Shantung at the peace conference, has scuttled her own ship, not only by alienating her Chinese customers, but by giving such a spur to Chinese industry that the time will be brief indeed when China really will become economically independent of Japan. In short it does seem that the one thing that Japan has feared, is rapidly coming about—the development of China independently and not under the control of or in cooperation with Japan. The Chinese know

full well that there is not a single Japanese article of merchandise sold in this country that cannot be manufactured more efficiently, more economically and more successsfully in China—providing of course the Chinese have the ability to do it. And they are learning to do it, in spite of Japanese propaganda to the contrary. Another interesting element in the cotton manufacturing development, is that most of the new growth is in the hands of that Chinese individual know as the "Western returned student." Heretofore, he has been the subject of animated discussion as to his usefulness—with the bulk of the argument on the unfavorable side. But now his courage has been aroused, and his day is dawning. Just as modern Japan is the product of her Western educated men, so the new China that will outgrow and surpass Japan—and ultimately neutralize—her will be the product of the Chinese young man with the new scientific education which he acquired in the West.

ANOTHER movement is afoot for the organization of a national association of Western returned students in China. Well-wishers of China have always looked to them as future leaders of the four hundred million and as the makers of a new China. In the past there has been disappointment at the Western educated men's lack of courage to do what is right, their lack of cooperation, their unwillingness to sacrifice that which is dear to them in a national crisis, their fondness for luxury and comfort, their indifference to the transmission of new learning to their less fortunate brethren, their readiness to give up their convictions when their "rice bowls" are threatened, and their weakness for Western vices which have come to the Orient. In this present Chinese crisis the American and European educated Chinese must prove by their deeds that these grave charges preferred against them by many of their foreign friends who have been following their careers in China closely are false. To give examples of one or a few of them free from these faults is no proof. These charges can only be refuted by the majority of them living up to the high expectations of the people. The announcement of another national convention of Western returned students is made with mixed feelings. Upon the success or failure of this organization depends our conclusive opinion of the Western educated sons of China as well as the future welfare of China. If those Chinese who have received the best education abroad cannot come together and cannot carry out the program once it is definitely outlined there is little hope for China.

LOCAL organizations of Western returned students have been formed in Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Nanking, Shansi and Canton. But nothing has been done more than the holding of a few meetings and the giving of some dinners. This however is the first attempt in the history of Western returned students to form a national union for more serious purposes. Shanghai is leading in the movement, and Y. S. Tsao, former Second Secretary of the Chinese legation in London, is now travelling in North and Central China in its interest. A genuine response to his appeal for support of the movement is indicated in the warm receptions accorded to Mr. Tsao in both Peking and Tientsin, where a large portion of the Western returned students are living. Arrangements have been made for the assemblage of representatives of the Western returned students all over the country in Shanghai on August 29 and 30. The sincere hope is expressed that the conference will be able during these two days of deliberation to formulate a simple policy for rendering effective services to China and make provisions for the sure carrying out of it. The leaders of the movement must be aware of the greatest attention being paid to their conference by foreign diplomats, educators, missionaries and merchants, and the whole country. Upon them rests the grave responsibility of making it either a success or a failure. The reasons why every Western returned student must support the movement cannot be better stated than in a part of the appeal issued by the Shanghai Western Returned Students' Union:

> When we consider carefully the rapid growth of public opinion in China and the organization of numerous societies and associations by the younger students and the merchants, it is high time that the Western returned students organize themselves into a body, so that they may exert their influence in directing the titanic forces that have been unchained among the world's millions. If we do not serve them and lead them, the day will soon come when we will be driven or led by them. The issues before us are vital and grave, and for the first time in the long history of China, public sentiment and opinion has overpowered the blind policy of the militarist government. Shall we assist this new-born child or shall we stand aside to see it die an untimely death? If men with ripe experience and superior education do not come forward to help, it is quite within the possibility that a tremendous conflict will be raged in this land between the old absolute power of militarism and the new and popular child of democracy. In the event of such a collision when untold sufferings are again added to the already unbearable conditions of the masses, it might plunge the whole country into the quagmire of Bolshevism.

THE Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics and the Department of Railways of the Ministry of Communications have just issued a volume of statistics of the Chinese Government Railways for the year ending December 31, 1917. Of 124 pages of solid statistics and explanations,

and 9 pages colored diagrams and graphs, the volume is the fourth of the kind to be issued. The preceding volumes covered the first half and the second half of 1915 and the whole period of 1916. The report for 1917 surpasses all of them in size and the amount of information contained. The careful classification and editing of the statistics does credit to those responsible for its publication, although the preparation of it was delayed by failure of certain lines to send in their reports on time. "Although not so elaborate as the statistical reports of railways issued by foreign countries," as is pointed out in the covering letter to the Minister of Communications from Y. C. Tseng and C. S. Liu, chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Standing Committee, and Y. C. Whang, chief of the Railway Department, "yet the accounting principles it follows are those generally adopted. For this reason, it can fairly be said that this report is in conformity with the statistical reports of other countries and that it presents to the public the real conditions of the Chinese Government Railways." These gentlemen in keeping the public informed of the progress of railway construction have rendered a valuable service to the country and aroused much interest in the development of that form of communication.

FROM the volume before us we learn with interest that China at present has 10,847,-085 kilometers of railways or 6,740 miles and that less than seven per cent of the total length of lines consists of branches and that the Chinese government railways are essentially through lines connecting strategic points, commercially and politically, with the hub of the system at Peking. According to the report, the net operating revenues for 1917 were $33,833,139.17 as compared with $33,919,442.30, there being a decrease of $86,303.13, while the surplus for the same period was $21,630,195.72, which was $903,440.45 more than the surplus for 1916. It is figured out that the 1917 surplus is equivalent to a return of 19 per cent upon permanent government investment in the railways. Out of it, $2,473,558.74 has been spent in making additions to the property and $2,738,804.72 appropriated for the retirement of funded debt. The railway revenue collection two years ago would have been better had it not been for the disturbed conditions in the country. The returns of the Canton-Samshui line, on account of disturbances in that part of the country, were not sent in on time for incorporation in the present volume. "Furthermore," in the words of the report, "unusual floods seriously affected both revenues and expenses of several lines. Through traffic was interrupted on the Peking-Hankow Railway from July 27 to October 29 and on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from August 8 to November 26. A serious drought which preceded the floods also had a depressing effect upon revenues. It should be remembered also that an undue proportion of the surplus for the year consisted of depreciated bank notes, for the reason that while same were accepted at par in payment of freights and fares, disbursements were mostly in silver." In spite of all this, the different government railways did well as there was an actual increase of surplus over that for the preceding year.

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Observations

THE *Trans-Pacific* is the name of a new magazine published and edited by Mr. B. W. Fleisher, at Tokio, Japan. The first number is dated from the month of September but a few advanced copies have already been received at Shanghai. In every sense the magazine presents a handsome and intelligent appearance. It is printed on an excellent quality of paper, the type is clear and sensible in size, and there is an assured success for a magazine of this character, and guaranteed by the scope and care shown by the initial number. Mr. Fleisher is well known to the reading public as the editor and publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*, also at Tokio, and one of the most up-to-date newspapers in this part of the world. The magazine informs its readers that it is an "enterprise of international service," and the

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subsequent numbers will doubtless realize the plan and aims of the publisher. The aims of the *Trans-Pacific* have the endorsement of many men prominent in public life and now filling high and responsible positions. Among these may be mentioned Secretary Lansing, Charles E. Yeater, Acting Governor of the Philippine Islands, the President of the Chinese Republic, the Chinese Minister at Washington, the Premier of Japan, Marquis Okuma, and as evidence of the confidence of business men in the success of the *Trans-Pacific* its pages of one hundred and eighty show one hundred advertisements including not a few of the larger business concerns of the world.

MR. Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache in China, contributes an interesting paper to the magazine on "Training Americans to Know China." Mr. Arnold argues that because Columbus discovered America that Americans have given their attention to Europe to the unreasonable neglect of Asia, although subsequent territorial developments make America more geographically of an Asiatic than an European Power. The fact is stated that the United States is closer to Asia than it is to South America, as the distance from Alaska to Asia is about fifty miles, and making it practicable to connect Asia and the United States by rail through a tunnel across Bering Strait. It is supposed that the suggestion of Mr. Arnold could be utilized and probably will be in the years to come. If the American government does not, in an hour of "good nature," become neglectful of its future interest, it will watch the approach of any nation towards Alaskan shores, and should not forget to guard against all such approaches.

THE American government does not claim to own the Philippine Islands in the sense of its own area, but the relationship between the islands and that government warrants the future statement, that the United States is closer to China than Tokio. And for the past twenty years this Asiatic colony, almost as large as Japan proper, has been under the American government, and its population of more than ten million inhabitants have and are being benefited by the advantages of a system of public education exceeded in no country. The Philippines have a law-making legislature of their choice, in which they are represented by their own people, and these representatives legislate for the welfare of the islands. The legislature has taken special care to provide for a system of public schools, and in 1918 apropriated for the purpose 40,000,000 pesos being four times as much as was ever voted at any one previous session. And as proof that the Filipinos are thoughtful of the education of their children they contributed in the 1917-18 school year 500,000 pesos in addition to regular taxes, and the Philippine legislature voted 30,000,000 pesos for the extension of the public school system. Year after year, since the islands became free of Spanish rule, the educational system has developed. It now embraces in its scope higher education and not alone that taught in the public schools. The system directly effects the lives of about seven hundred thousand pupils, and the parents and guardians are preparing to have the young Filipinos educated in their home land. There is in operation a University at Manila in which is taught the usual courses in a University in addition to the preparatory and classical schools. The American government did not undertake a protectorate over the Philippine Islands to exploit the people, but to

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civilize and teach them the way of good and orderly citizenship, and it has succeeded. When there is an object lesson so near China there is no reason why her scholars should not study it in all its bearings with the view of applying it or something similar to their own country.

THERE is more than a good point made in Mr. Arnold's contention that, although America spends about 10,000,000 dollars a year to Christianize and educate the Chinese and Japanese, there are no such expenditures made to teach Americans the language and customs of the Eastern peoples. And as an illustration the case is referred to of an American University spending several years in quest of an American trained sufficiently well in Chinese to take its chair of Chinese language and literature. One of the principal difficulties to the evenly balancing of Mr. Arnold's contention is that China has no uniform language. If the eighteen provinces of old China be considered it will appear that each province has its own peculiar dialect and that there is no uniform medium of thought in all alike. The nearest approach to a uniform language is the dialect known as mandarin. Mr. Arnold thinks that two-thirds of the Chinese speak or can understand the mandarin dialect, and if his estimate approximates accuracy the difficulty of mastering the one dialect more commonly spoken would be an easier task.

IT is well known that Chinese diplomacy has all along during the centuries been opposed to intercourse with Western nations, and its most efficient aid has been the language or dialects of the country. Confused by the want of a uniform language, and a different dialect in each of the provinces, as well as different weights and measures in the provinces, no two being the same, and the money of the provinces possessing no uniformity of value, the Westerner, when he comes to China for business very naturally has constantly passing over him a feeling of amazement.

BUT the feeling of amazement will be prevented if America will follow Mr. Arnold's advice by educating its young men, intending to engage in the trade of the East, to learn the more uniform languages in this part of the world, and not trust to be taught by Chinese or Japanese teachers after they arrive. The importance of the preparation indicated is impressed more by the probable value of the future trade of China than its present value. The foreign trade of China is now estimated to

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aggregate in value one billion dollars a year, but should this trade equal the present per capita trade of Australia it would amount to sixty-five billion dollars, and in view of the resources and unsurpassed waterways of China there is sound reason for the belief that the foreign trade of China will go on increasing, and America ought not to neglect the preparations necessary to share a fair proportion of it. It must not be forgotten that more than one-half of the people inhabiting the earth live in the Asiatic part of it and that modern industry is stirring them to activity as never before. No nation can stand still in the presence of the great industrial movements of the century.

AND if thought be specially given to the Chinese element of the Asiatic races it may be stated, on the authority of Mr. Putnam Weale, that this element is on the edge of a phenomenal renaissance, and that a "brain storm is raging among the educated and the proletariat alike." Mr. Weale has long been an authority on matters relating to China and the Chinese, and it is gratifying to have from him the opinion that there is a storm of some kind among the Chinese, for seriously it really seems that nothing less than a mental revolution will lift China from her present low state and organize her as an independent nation.

THERE are some statistics in the instructive paper contributed by Mr. Weale to the *Trans-Pacific* which bear upon and support the contentions of Mr. Arnold. The information is given that since the Boxer Year of 1900 the population of China has increased 68,000,000 souls, and that rate of increase will necessarily open up new routes of commerce and increasing demands for supplies, and Mr. Weale repudiates the apprehension that China is in danger of being over-populated. He writes that if the population of China was one billion they could be easily supported by native production, leaving a surplus for export. There is the province of Manchuria, which Japan is specially desirous should be set apart for her sole exploitation, and which measures in area considerably more than France and Germany together, with a soil fertile and capable of producing enough to feed all the peoples of the British Isles, France, Germany and Italy. The average province of China has a far greater population than Spain, thus showing the approximate volume of China's productions when under modernized cultivation. In Manchuria and in the newly settled zone of Inner Mongolia it is calculated that enough food could be raised to feed 300,000,000 people; more than twice the population of Russia and about three times the population of the United States. It should be quite clear that the possession of Mongolia and Manchuria

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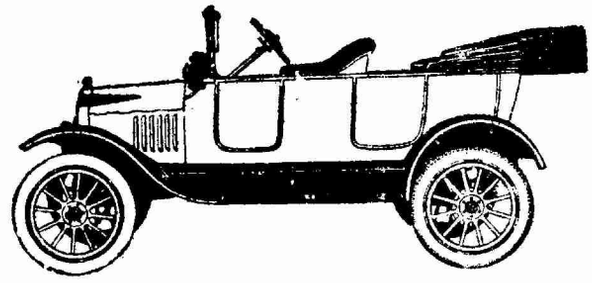

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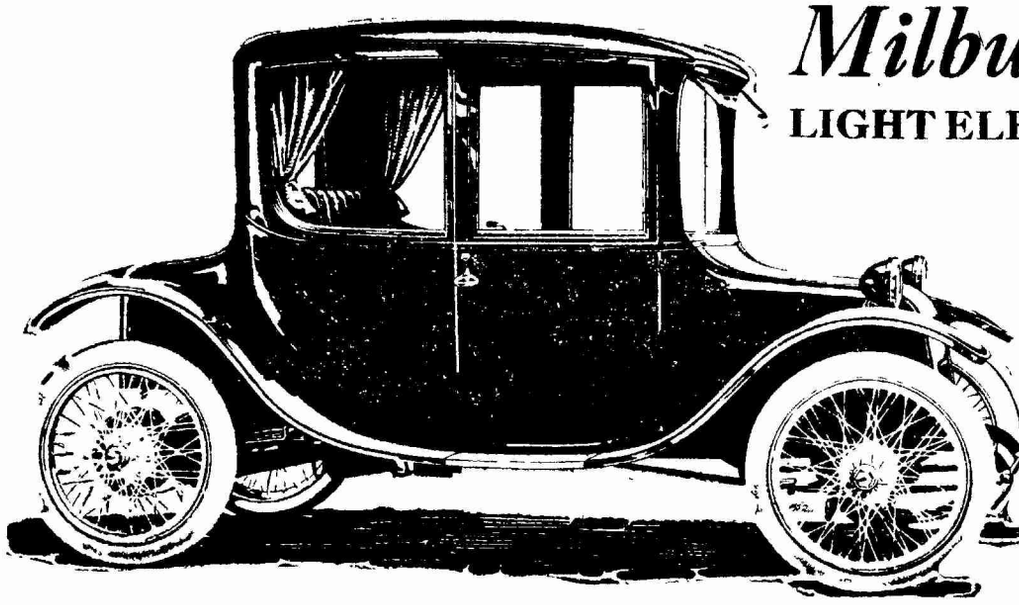
by a prolific and energetic race like the Japanese would ultimately subordinate China to the rule of Japan, and that is the controlling reason why Japan is unwilling to include the two provinces named within the jurisdiction of the proposed banking consortium. It is evidently the policy of the Japanese government to occupy and develop in its sole interest two of the great northern provinces of China, and the Peking government has given Japan the written authority to be in Manchuria and Mongolia, and the claim of Japan under that authority is now being insisted upon as an exclusive right. If the claim is admitted and recognized by the principal nations of the West, the Chinese will be confronted with a problem infinitely more dangerous than the Shantung problem. It would be extremely unfortunate for China should the League of Nations fail. There would then be no tribunal of international composition to which China could appeal for relief.

WHILE Mr. Hoover is throwing out a serious warning as to a shortage of coal and its danger to the peace of Europe why not Shanghai follow a similar line of common sense and undertake that there shall not be another winter when the poor or rich of the city shall not have to pay twenty-four dollars a ton for the coal that they burn. It was understood that coal was selling at Tientsin last winter at eight dollars a ton and at the same time it was selling at Shanghai for three times that price. Not more than two hundred and fifty miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai there are large coal deposits that are being worked by a Japanese company and coal is being constantly shipped from the mines to Japan and elsewhere. Within two years the Japanese company has built a railroad from the coal mines to the Yangtze River and erected modern machine shops for repair of the railroad and engines, and built comfortable office and resident quarters. The river frontage has also been prepared for large ships to moor along near the shore and conveniently receive their cargoes. The coal from this mine could be shipped to Shanghai and sold for seven to eight dollars a ton, leaving a reasonable profit for the seller.

IF cheap coal is kept away from Shanghai by the combination of a few in order to gain large profits, regardless of expense and inconvenience of the general public, then it becomes a subject that could well engage the attention of the city government. Shanghai has been aptly styled a republic of a peculiar form of government and a parliament of its own just as peculiar, and it may be assumed that the Shanghai Ratepayers would support the Municipal Council in providing that all classes of its residents shall be supplied with proper fuel at a



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living price. It is one of the first duties of a government to safeguard its nationals from combinations of whatever character tending to make the expense of living an unusual hardship. If asked how such a relief could be afforded, the answer is, charter ships and send them where coal can be cheaply purchased, and bring it to Shanghai. Even the Japanese ratepayers might be organized to vote in favor of such a relief expedition.

A REAL friend of China ought to carefully consider the chances she would have for recovering her rights and lost territory should there be no League of Nations. There would then be no international tribunal to which China could appeal and in the absence of such a tribunal China is at present realizing what it means. When nearly all the great thinkers of the world are advocating the principle of a League of Nations, the advocates of a Hapsburger for the head of the Hungarian government, and the shouters to the public that the league is a "sham" will soon find themselves in the far off rearguard of progress. Whatever the trouble ahead in planning for the resurrection and reorganization of Europe there will be no backward step, and the reformation will go on until new conditions are practically developed. The situation cannot be allowed to remain as when the war ended nor will it be much improved by the signing of a mere treaty without some provision for the constitution of a tribunal to which a nation may appeal to have her rights protected and adjusted when threatened. One of the arguments in the American Senate against the league is that it entangles America in European politics, but this very Senate passed a resolution asking that the Independence of Ireland be discussed at Versailles and that the President of the United States bring the subject up before the peace conference for favorable action. It would be difficult to have mixed up in European politics in a more entangling way had the President given the attention the Senate requested to the resolution. What the President has aimed at and labored hard to accomplish is to find a place in human affairs where nations can meet as equals and with the confidence a meeting of that character implies. A divine wisdom would be necessary to have established out of the chaos of the Great War, a condition needing no amendments, and the League of Nations is like other historical documents and probably would prove in some instances the

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opposite of what is apparently provided. Is there anyone credited with ordinary common sense who supposes that all the boundaries and other arrangements made at Versailles will be permanent? The league at least offers the possibility of a new and better era if taken advantage of and realized.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

Getting Worse Before it Gets Better

BY UPTON CLOSE

IN a conversation touching upon the systematic aggression of the Japanese forces of occupation in Shantung, and the encouragement covertly given to every lawless influence in Chinese jurisdiction, an official representative of a government which is watching the situation with close and quiet interest remarked: "The condition is heart-breaking but its got to get worse before it gets better."

Meanwhile, to residents of the province whose noses are too close to the thing for comfort, and who are reporting daily the instances of brutality and tyranny taking place in the occupied territory and of arrogance and interference in territory still technically Chinese, it seems that it would be impossible for the situation to get any worse—that the limit has been reached. It is often said despairingly that political conditions would probably be better if the territory were openly and thoroughly under Japanese rule—and so they probably would for those who prefer mere order to liberty.

However, the above view is undoubtedly the common sense and far-sighted one. Although the greedy-eyed German government long ago foresaw that it was the door to Chinese dominion, Shantung is nevertheless but a very small portion of a very much embroiled world. The spotlight is, we believe, at last turned upon it; and we may rest assured that nothing is so stunning to the microbes of ulterior motive as the ultraviolet rays of publicity.

The Japanese imperialists will not discontinue their policy because the attention of the world is turned upon their activities. But they will get feverish, and the result will be overdone efforts and raw blunders. Meantime forces set in operation by certain principles will be working for their destruction.

There are two opposing ideals underlying activity in the world to-day: first, the super-man or super-nation idea, the supreme embodiment of selfishness, the idea that "because we excel in our own eyes all things should be subject to and minister unto us"—a doctrine much discredited but far from dead; and second, the idea of service, of responsibility to protect and aid our brother, of insistence on fair play even though the the matter concern us not, the idea that in whatsoever we excel we are thus far laid under obligation to those of lesser attainment—a doctrine which was never championed with such virility as at the present moment, and which is bound to call down the hostility of all the better elements in the world upon those which oppose it.

Another pertinent principle is that which Siddall of the *American Magazine* expresses in a recent issue when he says that Old Mother Nature "sees to it that nobody develops enough wallop to wade in and mop up the earth," and that "She always provides plenty of folks with plenty of muscle to jump on any one particular strong man who thinks the time has come for him to hop up and rule the roost." Call it Nature or supernatural—and most things to which these terms apply may be placed under either—it is the same principle which old Daniel, prime minister of ancient Babylon, learned out of his own experience and observation, and expressed to his proud king in the words that "The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will." George Patullo hit the same thing when he wrote that France did not win the war, not did England nor America nor aeroplanes nor food—God won the war.

Judging by recent developments in Shang-

hai, Shantung and Fukien and Manchuria are not the only places, nor the native population and Christian missionaries the only people who may expect to get a taste of Nipponic Prussianism before its power breaks. But break it will, under attack, possibly, from without, and deserted, certainly, from within; not because of any realization that Might does not make Right, but because of a conviction to the much more pragmatic and easily-understood truth which is intrinsic in this principle, that Might does not make good.

Shantung Province, August 15, 1919.

The Tremendous Development of China's Cotton Mill Industry

The following important article dealing with the almost sensational development of the Chinese Cotton Spinning and Weaving industry which appeared originally in the "North China Daily News" for Saturday, August 23, was written by the manager of one of the largest foreign firms in Shanghai. Any person who questions the ability of China's younger generation of business men to cope with Japanese competition should read this article.

DESPITE the war observers of affairs in Shanghai have been struck by the keenness of the Chinese to place orders both with British and American firms for the delivery of plant designed to handle in China much of the raw produce that at present is exported to foreign countries, or is alternatively worked up in factories managed and owned by foreigners. Particularly has this been the case in the demand for cotton mills, the purchasers of which are actuated with a desire to work their own products in their own country for their own consumption. In this connection it is interesting to learn that in recent months quite a large number of orders for mill plant have been placed with firms in Shanghai. The total figures are not available, but we are informed on good authority that one firm alone, Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ld., have received this year no fewer than 20 orders for mills the total cost of which will run into millions of taels.

It has been stated so often that it has become accepted almost as a truth, that the development of things in China is very slow and that when industrial development is considered the Chinese are not likely to become serious competitors of the Europeans and Americans, except where they are backed by foreigners and where foreigners take the leading part financially and otherwise in their undertakings. The developments which have taken place during the last few years in some of the chief Chinese industrial activities seem to show that either a change has come over China or that the statement made with regard to their lack of desire for progress was wrong.

Like everything else in China the development of any special activity comes in circles and when one section of the Chinese business community takes up a matter it is generally followed by other sections who do not wish to be left behind. The most important development which has taken place lately is the great interest shown by Chinese generally in the development of the cotton industry. There is no doubt they have been actuated in the first place by the enormous profits which have been made by the local mills during the past few years with prospects of continuous prosperity for years to come, and secondly, by the Chinese desire to manufacture goods in their own country for home consumption, thereby avoiding the importation of manufactured articles from countries which do not have the sympathy of the Chinese.

It is not the object of this article to give any special statistics dealing with the question under consideration, as we have done that on other occasions: it is sufficient to state generally that at the present time there are in China approximately 1,500,000 spindles, and that the importation of finished goods of various kinds, from yarn to completed piece goods, would give occupation in China for 5,000,000 spindles.

On that basis the development which has taken place during the last six months with regard to the extension of the cotton mill industry can be viewed with a great deal more tranquillity than if the industry as at present established were sufficient to cover the needs of

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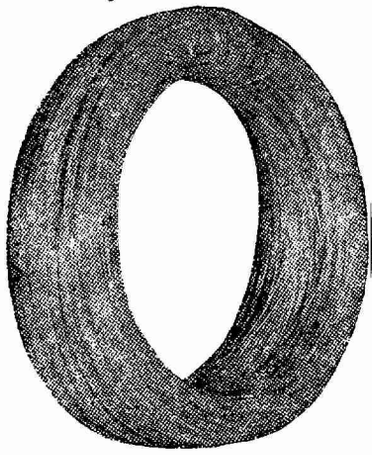

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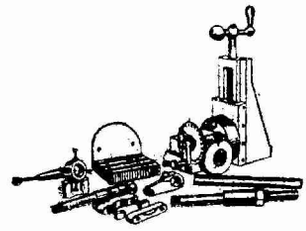

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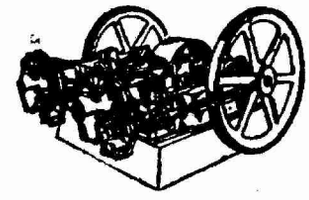

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the country. It must also be appreciated that practically all the cotton mill industry has been centered in Shanghai, with few exceptions. The fact that the cotton has to come from all over the country, paying *likin* on its way to Shanghai, that the yarn and other produce made by the mills has to be sent back to the same places from which the cotton came, again paying *likin* and higher rates of internal revenue than imported goods, has made it obvious to anybody who has studied the situation that there are big prospects for the establishment of mills in centers where cotton is avaiable and where there is a ready sale on the spot for the produce of such mills. It has taken a deal of time for the Chinese to appreciate this fact, but it appears from recent occurrences that they have at last seen the opportunity and are beginning to take advantage of the situation.

The establishment of cotton mills is a big undertaking outside the treaty ports generally, and Shanghai in particular. It entails the installation of the necessary power plant, the establishment of colonies to take care of the labor. In Shanghai one of the greatest inducements towards industrial development has been the business acumen of the Municipal Council's Electricity Department in supplying power at rates which make it in instances advisable for mill owners to rely upon the Council for their power. This has meant to the mills a saving in capital and a power service without the anxieties of individual break-downs.

On the other hand the advantages of having mills in the country itself are such that mill-owners can afford to put in their own power plant, especially if the mill is large enough to permit of the power plant being a reasonable size. Most of the places in the interior have been put up near native coal mines where they have a supply of coal at hand at very much lower cost than in Shanghai. It is one of the anomalies of this country that coal at the pit head all over the country can be produced as cheap as anywhere else in the world, transportation is supposed to be cheap as long as one takes one's leisure about it, and yet, nevertheless, the price of coal in a center like Shanghai is utterly out of all proportion to what it ought to be.

In connection with the development of the cotton mill industry there is one feature which is of more than ordinary psychological interest. It was assumed and freely expressed a few years ago that it was only a matter of time when the whole of the Chinese mill industry would be in the hands of the Japanese. There are to-day big foreign and big Japanese interests in the established mills, but the development which has taken place during the past six months has been practically exclusively Chinese and when the mills, which have now been ordered and some of which are already in course of erection, are all accomplished facts, the Chinese themselves will have by far the predominant interest in the cotton mill industry of this country. This is due to men like H. Y. Moh, C. C. Nieh and C. C. Yung who have tackled the problem in a most businesslike and far-seeing manner, and by interesting their countrymen having the necessary capital, they have established a lead for the Chinese themselves with which everybody who has the interest of the Chinese at heart must be gratified.

We understand that not less than 400,000 spindles have been ordered during the last six months, part as additional equipment for mills already operating. The greater part of it, however, is the nucleus of new mills and in a number of cases the new mills have additional looms to take care of the yarn production. One mill, we are informed, has been established, to spin exclusively high counts, another with the necessary additional machinery to spin thread which has not heretofore been manufactured in China. One of the factories at Tientsin has looms to enable them to make cotton duck of the heaviest description, a new venture for the company owning it. A great many of the new mills are to be built in Shanghai, but several of them are to be erected right in the country, one near the railway line at Hankow, a number at Tientsin which up to two years ago had no cotton mills at all and one or two in Shantung near Tsingtao. Thus the activity is being spread throughout China showing the population at large what manufacturing on foreign lines is like and what can be done with it.

This development of industry has naturally caused a change in the methods of foreign firms handling this kind of business. Before the war the greater part of the machinery business was done by German firms, who worked on the basis of selling the Chinese machinery at the best possible prices and on the best possible terms of payment. They generally left it to the Chinese buyer to worry out afterwards whether the machinery would work and in practically all instances the Chinese buyer, who was not experienced in this kind of work, would find that all kinds of extras were required which in many cases instead of making his venture a success made it a failure through lack of capital.

It is a known fact that great quantities of machinery were never even installed. There is lying at Changsha at the present moment a complete cotton mill purchased by the gentry of the district seven years ago. It is still in the original cases in which it is packed on a piece of waste land and a recent examination of the machinery showed that it was unfit for work at the present time and could only be put in order at great expense. Even in Shanghai such things have happened. Thus there is a certain oil mill which was installed several years ago and when installed was quite a good plant, but due to the fact that the Chinese had spent all their capital in putting in the plant it has never been given a chance to run and is now simply a lot of scrap.

It is facts like these that make it clear that in order to render the present development permanent and successful the firms handling the sale of machinery will have to go a great deal further than just selling machinery from catalogs and depending upon people at home to draw up the necessary specifications and plans for local undertakings. Local conditions have to be taken into consideration and in many cases what would be perfect for home consumption would be of no great use out here.

In other words, the business has now come to the point where in order to handle such engineering business successfully so that it will

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really be of assistance to the Chinese, experts have to be employed on the spot and a special organization has to be created which can not only advise the Chinese as to what is necessary for the successful operation of their plans for any one factory, but the organization must be able to lay the plant out in complete detail right down to the last nail, the Chinese knowing exactly what they need from the engineering point of view and the cost to them. Once the order has been given the organization must be able to install the machinery, show the Chinese how to run it and as time goes on services must be rendered to see that the machinery does not deteriorate, that it is worked to the best advantage and kept up to date with the times. Such an organization means the extended use of experts who will create in the Chinese mind a feeling of confidence and cause them to follow advice on subjects which are often entirely Greek to them.

While we understand that recent orders for cotton mills have been fairly well spread amongst the few firms handling this business, we learn that by far the biggest percentage has been placed with Andersen, Meyer & Co., who perhaps stand out among the firms in China as having specialized in engineering for the past ten years. The firm, we are informed, now employs no fewer than 50 expert engineers with a drafting staff enabling them to get out the plans for complete installations even to the smallest detail. They have booked several of these mills on lines which may be termed "selling the Chinese the key to the door," undertaking to erect the machinery at a given figure for mills of certain sizes. The only outside work is that of the architect who plans the buildings and acts as the representative of the Chinese, the firm not competing with the foreign architect in the actual designing of the actual buildings.

The organization which the firm has to-day is, of course, the work of many years and there can be no doubt that as the development of the country progresses, especially if it continues with the stride of the past few years, other firms will follow in the footsteps of Andersen, Meyer & Co. and the more firms that do this and give the Chinese honest engineering advice will contribute largely not only to their own prosperity but to the prosperity of the Chinese nation as well.

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China is a cotton producing country; but on account of the failure to develop her cotton manufacturing industry, a large quantity of cotton is yearly exported to Japan where the raw material is turned into finished goods and then sold back to us at a high rate of profit.

Recently, the Chinese people became awakened to the importance of the improvement of the cotton industry and have invested in new factories and are expanding their old scope of business with all their might and main. Consequently, the mills owned and managed by the Chinese are represented by a million spindles. Manufacturing of cotton goods is also on the path of development.

However, the increase of the production of cotton is another urgent matter which must be taken up. Considering the 400,000,000 of population, the production from 1,000,000 spindles is not enough even to clothe our people, let alone the attempt to compete with foreign producers in the world market. But there is still opportunity for improvement if the matter is taken up without delay. As the old saying goes, to repair the pasture after the loss of the sheep is not yet too late to save the situation. Because the cost of living is on the increase, it is natural that people would cast away the chaff and extract the kernel. In order to satisfy the wants of the people, therefore, manufacturers must improve the quality and design of cotton cloth, using the best raw material. To obtain the best material, it is necessary to improve the output of raw cotton at once. When cotton quality is improved and when the administration of plants is well-handled then and only then are the Chinese able to compete in the world market.

Of course, competition should not be confined to Chinese producers alone. Foreign production must also be considered. So the Chinese Mill Owners' Association has inaugurated a committee on the improvement of cotton seeds as well as the finished product. On July

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20, 1919, an extraordinary meeting was held and it was decided that every cotton mill should pay an additional sum of two candareens on each picul of cotton consumed, thus bringing together with the one candareen of royalty already voted to three candareens for the sole purpose of the improvement and development as well as the expenses of association. This became effective July 1, 1919.

It was the opinion of all the representatives of the mills, present at the meeting, that the movement was indispensible to the development of cotton in China and the tax is comparatively small considering the inestimable benefit which will be derived from the fund. The benefit, of course, will not only be enjoyed by the men interested in the trade, but the government will benefit as well. The decision was unanimous. The plan of improvement was sketched by Mr. H. Y. Moh, chairman of the committee on the improvement of the cotton industry. Following a discussion by the members, the scheme was set forth as follows:

A main experimental station will be established in the vicinity of Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu, to be directed by an American expert, whose term of office shall be from three to five years. He will administer the affairs of the station and the selection of from 20 to 30 Chinese graduates of the best agricultural colleges. These graduates must speak English and be willing to endure enough hardships to carry out the directions of the expert and thus gain practical experience. The establishment of a main experimental station in a region where cotton has not been developed has several advantages, and the aim to extend the cotton area and to improve its quality will be accomplished at the same time. The livelihood of the populace in the interior is limited. The comparatively remunerative returns of cotton growing will attract the farmers toward cotton farming, especially when the seeds are furnished by the station. Although there are many places in China suitable for the production of cotton, the planting of this product has not been encouraged. Suitable spots will be selected for the establishment of branch experimental stations. These will be supervised later by the students from the main station. During their practical work at the main station, they are to communicate with expert cotton producers for the solution of difficult problems and speed up the movement.

The expense estimate for the main and branch stations are as follows:

The sum of $10,000 is required for the main station.

The 30 branch offices will require yearly budgets of $400 each, totalling $12,000. The total sum thus needed will be $22,000 yearly.

As soon as the scope of the stations are extended to some considerable degree, the mills

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nearby will establish purchasing stores for cotton. They will also facilitate means of transportation and eliminate other hindrances to the progress of the industry.

The area suitable for the cultivation of cotton in China is immense. The Yangtze Valley, and cities like Sungkiang, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, and others are replete with spots suitable for the cultivation of cotton. However, the farmers, superstitious about the old customs, indulge invariably in planting food cereals and refrain from cotton growing. They are ignorant of the fact that it is not necessary for cotton farms to be located on sandy soil. So long as the land is elevated and well-irrigated, it is suitable for cotton growing.

Therefore, it should not be thought that those places where cotton is not grown are unfit for such plantations. It is due to the reason that no one has encouraged such growing. Now that the Chinese Mill Owners' Association has taken the matter in its hands for the encouragement of cotton growing, the development and improvement of the industry should be rapid.

H. Y. M.

Shanghai, August 20, 1919.

Causes Behind the Race Riots in Washington and Chicago

AMERICAN newspapers now arriving in China contain preliminary accounts of the serious race riots in Washington, D. C., and at Chicago, Ill. Although it is yet too early to form any definite idea regarding the causes back of the riots, still there is sufficient information to give some idea of the reasons for the outbreak. One reason advanced for the Washington riots was the general attitude of the negro soldiers recently returned from France. In France the negro soldiers were more or less lionized and in many cases fraternized to a considerable extent with white women of the "street" classes. Habits acquired in France, caused trouble when the soldiers returned to America. Other reasons given were lack of sufficient police to stop and abolish certain low class resorts and "dives," which the negroes frequented. In Chicago, we have a more definite report as to the causes for the unrest, which are covered in the following report which was presented to the mayor of the city by a committee of preachers and professional men. It is reproduced from the *Chicago Tribune*:

"The statement setting forth the causes and cure for the riots which, Mr. Williams said, was drafted after many conferences and prolonged discussion, is as follows:

"It is believed by many who have had a fair

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chance to know that the following are some of the contributing causes for the present unrest in Chicago:

"1. That race antipathy is the primary and fundamental one.

"2. That this race prejudice has manifested itself recently in many instances in minor race clashes, assaults, bomb throwing, efforts against colored people moving into certain districts, and finally in an assault made upon a colored boy last Sunday that resulted in his death.

"3. That this assault and the murder of this young colored boy by white persons was committed because he passed over the imaginary line made on the Chicago beach by whites which marked the limits in which the colored people were supposed to bathe.

"4. That had the police authorities present done their duty, or showed a disposition to do so, the riot would not have found in this unfortunate occurrence anything like a just provocation.

"5. That even now the police powers of the city are inadequate in efforts to cope with the present situation.

"6. That all idlers and lawless dens of vice are contributing causes to the growth of the riot. Spirit and work, that certain laborers or industrial workers, with grievances against colored people, they have become a keen competitor with them for certain jobs, are likewise contributing causes to the life and sweep of this mob.

"7. That inflammatory newspaper write-ups and comments on the race situation everywhere are fanning the flames and keeping alive the spirit of anarchy that seems to have settled down upon us.

"8. That many of the white people do not realize they have in Chicago's colored population a new type to deal with, one that has a distinct consciousness, that has helped to fight its country's every battle, and that will content itself with nothing less than the full enjoyment of the privileges and rights granted under the law, one that is not seeking social contact with any race or person, that bases such contact upon color and character, past history, and not the present worth of the individual.

"9. That irresponsible members of both races, persons with no property, families, no education, and sometimes no employment or anything else that would check their passions or moves making up largely, if not wholly, this riot.

"10. That, as a result of this outbreak, many innocent persons, persons who are taking no part, have had their homes burned, been assaulted, injured, murdered.

"11. That thieves and thugs have in most subtle ways incited this riot in order that they might pillage, plunder and confiscate the property of others."

In view of the fact that much capital has been made in a publicity way regarding these occurrences in America, in the press of the Far East, especially in Japan, it is important that a full understanding of America's race problem should be encouraged throughout the Far East. America has had the greatest race problem to solve that the world has ever faced. American negroes were given their freedom at the close

of the American Civil War in 1865 and since that time have enjoyed, theoretically at least, the full benefit of American citizenship. Owing to the general ignorance of the negroes and also of the white population in many of the sections of the country where the great negro populations exist, there naturally have been clashes. The northern part of the country has been largely free of the problem until the last few years, when manufacturing development and the lure of higher wages has caused the negroes to migrate north. This migration has caused labor trouble, since the negroes were willing to work for a lower hire than the white laborers. This had much to do with the race riots in East St. Louis, Ill., of a few years ago. Clashes have occurred naturally among the ignorant sections of both communities. In the Far East the same condition exists where Japanese and Koreans come in contact and where Japanese and Chinese laborers come in contact. Japan strictly excludes Chinese laborers from Japan for the simple reason that Chinese laborers would work for lower wages and trouble always results when they come in contact.

News from Peking and Tientsin

M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, who spent a few weeks at Peitaiho, returned by way of Tientsin to Shanghai on August 16.

Many residents of Peking and Tientsin who are spending this summer at Peitaiho, the most popular summer resort in North China, have begun to return to their homes, as the weather is getting colder.

Dr. Charles Fox editor of the *North China Star*, who has been ill lately, is quickly recovering. It will however be some time before he is able to resume the editing of the *Star*.

Joseph W. Hall, an American journalist who has been in China for quite a number of years, has recently joined the staff of the *North China Star* of Tientsin. Mr. Hall reads Chinese and converses in Chinese fluently.

Tientsin leaders in the cotton industry are taking steps for the establishment of a cotton industries statistics bureau, which it is hoped will be of great value in boosting this important line of manufacture in North China.

From the Cabinet quarters it is learned that Chang Ching-ko, Charge d'Affaires at Tokio, will shortly be appointed Consul-General at Seoul. The possible appointment is viewed in the Capital with significance.

General Minami, who takes up command of the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin, arrived by rail on August 19. He made an official call on General Yang I-teh on Thursday. General Yang is the new Police Commissioner of Tientsin.

A telegram has been received by the Cabinet from General Ni Shih-chun, military governor of Anhwei, in which he states that the amount recently appropriated to the province for flood relief has been exhausted, and that a further appropriation is now needed.

Dr. Kirkby-Gomes contradicts a rumor in circulation in Peking that he has moved his residence to Fengtai. Dr. Kirkby-Gomes has made no change whatever of his place of residence or alteration in connection with his practice in Peking.

The announcement was made on August 11 at Peking of the engagement of Mdlle. Germaine de Bonnevay, daughter of the director of the Lunghai Railway, to Mons. Jean Fay, of the Chinese Customs. The marriage will take place shortly.

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General, presided at a dinner given by the headquarters staff of the Maritime Customs to Lieut-Colonel Hayley Bell, who is on a short visit to Peking after his return from the front, on August 16. All the Allied legations were represented.

The directors of those railways touching or connecting with Peking and the chief of the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications met last Monday to consider measures for checking the spread of cholera, so far as the railways are concerned.

For the purpose of fighting the cholera epidemic the Commander-in-chief of the Peking Gendarmerie is drafting a certain number of men from the forces under his command to organize a sanitary corps to look after the public health in the rural districts of the Metropolis.

M. L. Eyang, of the Yung Tang Egg Factory, Shanghai, is at present in Tientsin buying empty oil casks, which he uses to ship his product. He states that at $9 each they are most difficult to buy in Shanghai while an unlimited supply may be obtained in Tientsin at $6.

A report is in circulation in Peking that the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to send a party to America on an inspection tour to study the industrial and commercial conditions in that country. Five officials will be appointed to make up the party, it is learned.

The government has received a telegram from Urga stating that 4,000 troops under the command of General Simeonoff marched from Taliwu and attacked a Mongolian post. The Urga authorities have decided to send Prince Lai with a thousand Mongolian troops to meet the invaders on the spot.

Sgt. G. D. Henley and Miss Sylva Frederick, who had been visiting at the home of the Manager, returned to Peking on August 19, and soon afterwards went to the Western Hills where they will spend a week with Miss Frederick's parents, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick of the Salvation Army.

George Sokolsky, manager of the Chinese Committee on Public Information, and former assistant editor of the *North China Star*, is visiting in Tientsin. He is expecting to return to Shanghai to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Sokolsky is a graduate of the School of Journalism of Columbia University.

D. R. Mackenzie, Peking manager of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., has issued a statement that there is no truth in numerous reports that his company has lent, or is about to lend, or is negotiating any loan, variously reported at amounts from $70,000 to $8,000,000, to the Peking government.

According to the press, the An Fu Club is drawing up a big scheme to control the distribution of news throughout the country. Large funds have already been raised for the establishment of a news agency with headquarters in the Capital and branch offices in hanghai, Hankow and other leading cities.

Cholera has so far failed to make appreciable headway in the Tientsin Concessions and City, as official records demonstrate. During the month of August, up to and including Thursday, August 21, the deaths among Chinese in the British Concession, including the old Extra-Mural area, were 45, which is not more than normal.

At a Cabinet meeting yesterday the government decided not to accept the resignation of Kuo Tsung-hsi, civil governor of Kirin. Inasmuch as Mr. Kuo does not care to work under the direction of Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, who is in sole control of that part of the country, he will send in his resignation again, it is here predicted.

Lt.-General Ma Liang, Defense Commissioner of Tsinanfu, who recently executed some Shantungise in connection with the boycott movement without trial, has been confirmed as Commander of the Second Division of the War-Participating Army with its permanent headquarters in Tsinan. General Ma, who is now visiting in Peking, will soon return to his post.

After repeated requests the resignation of H. E. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister in Peking, has been accepted by his government. Dr. Reinsch will remain here until the middle of September and then will leave for America. Great regret is felt in Peking at this news, as Dr. Reinsch during his last six years of residence in the Chinese Capital has been very popular with both the Chinese and foreigners.

The government has decided to postpone the appointment of a new Defense Commissioner for Shanghai in succession to General Lu Yung-hsiang, who has recently been appointed military governor of Chekiang. It is understood that no fewer than five powerful persons have been recommended for this appointment. Finding it difficult to make any choice, the government prefers to leave this post vacant for the time being.

Y. S. Tsao, former Second Secretary of the Chinese legation in London, who is now general secretary of the movement to organize a Western Returned Students' National Union, visited Peking and Tientsin at the beginning of this week. After a stay of two days Mr. Tsao went to Hankow and other ports on the Yangtze. The object of his trip is to seek the Western returned students for the movement, and to invite important cities to send representatives to attend the conference for the organization of the union to be held at Shanghai on August 29 and 30.

Peking, August 23, 1919.

News from Hankow

The s. s. *Hector*, a blue funnel steamer that is anchoring alongside the bund at Hankow, is the first one to arrive here since the end of the world war and also the first for about three years.

There is no change to report in the market of import during the past week and the market remains quiet. Spot cargo commands steady prices. Yarn is in brisk demand at advancing prices.

It is stated that the Han River is at present changing its course in the neighborhood of Shayang, the old channel having been blocked up with silt, which renders difficult the boat traffic up and down the river.

Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission is planning to leave for America the next week. His family is now staying in Kuling and will not accompany him home.

The Peking Hankow Railway Administration has installed a telephone system between the railway station at Sintien and Chikungshan, a summer resort, for the convenience of foreign residents and travellers there.

W. S. Dupree, whohas been in change of the interests of Jardine, Matheson & Company in this port for the last four years and has seen an enormous growth in the business of the firm, left for home on August 20 on furlough.

Instruction from Peking is to hand to the effect that the Hupeh provincial government shall offer all facilities necessary to the Italian air fleet which is expected to pass over the country at the beginning of September.

The market of export has been quiet during the past week. It is reported that a small quantity of sessamum seeds has changed hands. Beans are firm and also liquid egg yolk. The prices for wood oil and bean oil are lower.

General Wang Chan-yuan, military governor of Hupeh, has recently issued a decree in accordance with an instruction from Peking prohibiting any further boycott of Japanese goods. Agitators will henceforth be strictly dealt with.

It is learned from the Chinese Telegraph Administration that on and after September 1 next the rates for ordinary traffic exchanged between China and America *via* the Pacific Cable Company will be reduced by approximately 20 per cent.

General Wang Chan-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh, has recently telegraphed to Peking urging Wang Yi-tang to head the internal peace delegation of the North and requesting him to resume sessions of the internal peace conference in Shanghai at an early date.

News is to hand that the total number of soldiers to be disbanded with the months of September and October next is altogether 24,000, which number is distributed as follows: Hunan 6,000; Fukien 5,000; Kiangsi 4,500; Shensi 4,000; Hupeh 2,500; and Chihli 2,000.

The governors of Hupeh are evoking the aid of the governors of other provinces in their efforts to relieve the flood sufferers of Hupeh. According to their statements, the disaster of the present flood is very serious and there are altogether more than a hundred breaks of the dikes along the Han River.

According to the plan prepared by the Ministry of War for the reduction of the army in China, 2,500 soldiers will be disbanded in Hupeh from September 1. The arrangements provide that one will be eliminated from every ten soldiers. However, the question of employment of the disbanded soldiers has not been considered.

On August 13 a service was held at the site of the Kuling School to celebrate the commencement of the enterprise. The meeting was conducted by Bishop Logan H. Roots, who was assisted by Dr. Lowrie of the Presbyterian Board and Mr. Von Wagener of New York. The cost of the scheme is estimated at $40,000.

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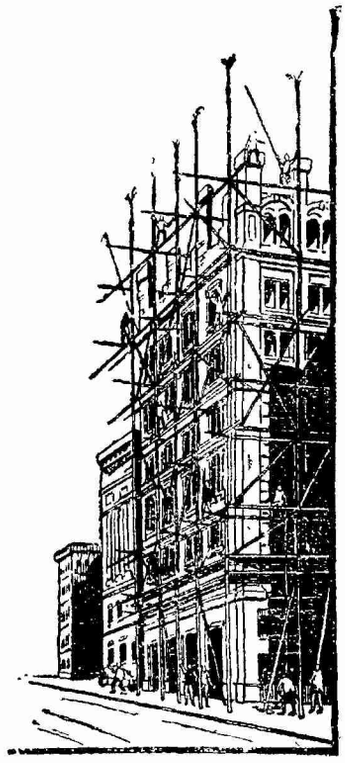

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The authorities of the Japanese Concession, Hankow, lately inflicted punishment on the *Ta Han Pao*, a Chinese daily published in that Concession, prohibiting its issue on August 16-18 for its policy of attacking the Peking government and venting anti-Japanese opinion. There were no issues of this paper during those three days.

The cholera epidemic is raging with increasing virulence in this port and the number of coffins dumped in the suburb by the poor and picked up for burial by the benevolent halls is about 400 daily. No definite number of fatalities effected by the epidemic is to hand as yet, but it is reported that persons effected by the epidemic are mostly the underfed and ill-housed poor.

The depressed trade conditions in western Hupeh brought about by the presence of so many troops there are gradually recovering and normal conditions are expected to be resumed in the near future. The special taxes levied by the military leaders of the South have been abolished in some places. Reports from Ichang indicate that the distressed conditions in that port are being relieved.

The latest telegram from General Hsuing Ke-wu states that according to the report of the Occupation Commissioner of the Szechuan frontiers, Kansu troops have arrived at Chiehku, where both the Tibetan rebels and the government troops are making strenuous preparations for the coming conflict with the Tibetan aborigines. General Hsiung requests the government to immediately send him funds and ammunition to enable him to carry on the campaign.

R. A. Frost, an attorney-at-law in Hankow and legal adviser to General Chang Ching-yao, military governor of Hunan, contradicts the news appearing in this section of the REVIEW of August 2 about General Chang's disposal of the Hunan Cotton Mill which was reported in several vernacular papers in Hankow. According to Mr. Frost, General Chang really has the idea of putting the mill into operation for the purpose of giving the present idle population of that province some work to do.

General Chang Ching-yao, Tuchun of Hunan, has telegraphed to Peking stating that the merchants of the province of Hunan have been anxious for the removal of the rice embargo, as there is a surplus of rice. He points out that the removal of the rice embargo would directly improve the financial situation of his province, and recommends official control of rice exportation. He has fixed a set of regulations governing the transportation of rice either to Shanghai or Canton, according to the *Peking Daily News*.

The regular meeting of the Wu-han Branch of the Western Returned Students' Union was held on August 21 in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. hall. The meeting was followed by a reception given in honor of Y. S. Tsao, general secretary of the Western Returned Students' Union of Shanghai, who is now visiting Hankow on business connected with the Union. In his speech, Mr. Tsao took up the question of organizing a national union and the forthcoming national conference to be held at Shanghai on August 29-31.

The Hankow gentry gave a reception this afternoon (August 22) in honor of Bishop Logan H. Roots who will go to the States. Ma Kang-hao, who presided at the meeting, expressed to Bishop Roots the sincere appreciation of the Chinese people of the attitude of the American Senate towards the Shantung question and the help that the American people are ever trying to extend to the Chinese people. Bishop Roots, speaking in excellent Hankow dialect, emphasized the importance of Chinese-American friendship and urged the cooperation on the part of the Chinese with the Big Five in developing the country.

At a meeting on August 14 the Kiukiang Chinese Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed upon the plan to prevent the exporting of rice to foreign countries, principally to Japan. They are also urging the provincial authorities to take measures to that effect on the ground that this would bring about unrest among the people as has happened in Hongkong. Kiangsi is one of the leading rice producing provinces of China. Although at present the new crop of rice is on the market, the price has risen, which is unusual, from $4 to $5 and more, showing that enormous amounts must have been exported.

Hankow, August 22, 1919.

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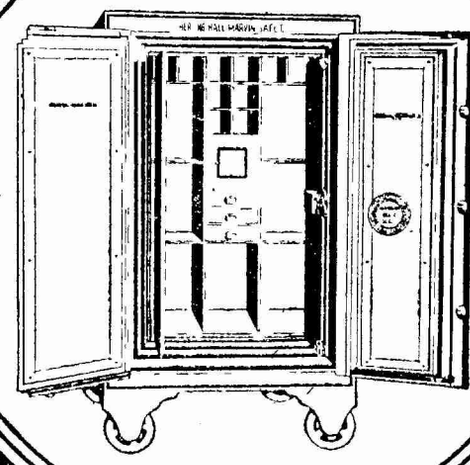

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News from Canton

The principal merchants in Canton are willing to sell three million catties of rice to the Hongkong government to relieve the present situation.

The Canton Y. M. C. A. will hold its tenth anniversary of organization next September and try to raise at least $50,000 for extension work.

Canton pawnshops will not accept Japanese-made articles as pledges in money-lending henceforth, according to a recent announcement of the guild.

A notice has been issued by the Bureau of Police at Canton prohibiting cricket fighting. It was decided by the Police that this was a form of gambling.

The National Assembly in Canton will communicate with the Congress of the United States thanking the Americans for their support in the Shantung question.

The first boat race under modern rules and regulations will be held at Canton on August 15 under the auspices of the Canton Boat Club, an organization of leading citizens.

The silk industry in Sun-te has made a great success this year. The produce is plentiful. It is said that for July only the quantity of silk exported exceeded ten thousand catties.

The South China Bank, organized with Chinese-Japanese joint capital, has already procured offices near the West Bridge, The Bund, Canton, and expects to begin business within the next few weeks.

Ferry service between Canton City proper and Honan will be much improved if the application of the Li Min Company for steam launch service to take the place of the present native junk system is granted.

The National Assembly of the Republic of China now in session in Canton has refused to accept the resignation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as one of the seven administrative directors of the military government.

Local government may soon be restored in the different districts of Kuangtung. A bill is now before the Provincial Assembly, and according to most of the members interviewed there is every possibility of its being passed.

Reports from Fukien state that General Chen Chiung-ming, Commander of the Canton Army there, has set some of his soldiers to work on the fields and is thus developing some of the formerly unused lands.

For the first time in many years Hongkong notes are being accepted at below par in Canton. The chief reason given locally is the great demand for silver in the silk markets in Shuntak, where silk is getting good prices.

The Kuangtung Educational Association has proposed to the government to reopen the Higher Technical College in Canton. The college formerly occupied the Fu-tai Yamen and has been suspended for the last ten years.

Salt merchants doing business in the North River Districts of Kuangtung are suspending their trade as a protest against the additional tax levied on them by

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49D-1

General Li Kan-yuen, the so-called frontier commissioner of Kuangtung and Kiangsi.

The Canton Y. M. C. A. will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its opening here next September, and an endowment fund of $100,000 will be raised for extension purposes. Separate buildings for its commercial school and boys' department are needed.

Miss Harriet N. Noyes, for more than fifty years principal of the True Light Seminary at Canton, one of the very early institutions for girls in this part of China, is returning to America on furlough. She is a missionary of the American Presbyterian Mission.

The Kuangtung Students' Union has recently discovered five shops in Canton which have been ordering goods from Japan. They reported this to the Chamber of Commerce and Chan Min-yu, the president, settled the case by imposing a fine of $100 on each shop.

C. K. Chen Kie-woon, associate director of the Canton-Samshui Railroad and president of the Kuangtung Provincial Educational Association, joined the Christian Church last week. It is understood that more prominent Canton citizens will join the Church later.

Returned students in Canton will delegate at least one of their members as official representative to the coming conference of Western Returned Students' Union at Shanghai, August 29-31. It is likely that H. Y. Loo, a lawyer, will be elected as the official representative.

For the first time in many months the football team of H. M. S. *Tarantula* at Canton was defeated by a Chinese team at Shameen on August 2. The British sailors have also been holding swimming races. J. Cooke, a signalman, has been able to make the half-mile in seven minutes.

According to reports from General Chen Chiung-ming, acting civil governor of that part of Fukien under Southern control, he is gradually disbanding his troops. Admiral Lin Pao-yi, military governor of part of Fukien, will leave Canton for Swatow where he will enter Fukien by land.

In the Kukkong District of Kuangtung, there are now more than twenty small coal mines in operation, each month producing about two thousand tons. The Canton local naval station is considering the taking of the whole produce for its use, as the local gunboats require more than 1,800 tons of coal a month.

Owing to the low value of gold, the gold industry of Canton grows rapidly. Moreover at present gold coins cost only 24 times silver, but when made into gold leaves cost 27 times. The goldsmiths are receiving high wages. If a smith can make four leaves a day, he will receive eight dollars that day.

Carl Crow, manager of the Chun Mei News Agency, Shanghai, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Chinese American Association at Canton during his recent visit to this city. Many Chinese graduates of American colleges and Americans, including Acting American Consul Carl D. Meinhardt, were present.

Not only the seamen of the river steamers but also soldiers are engaged in smuggling rice nowadays. The Chinese Maritime Customs authorities captured more than a hundred piculs of rice last week here. The temptation to smuggle is great as the price in Canton is about nine dollars a picul and may be sold for twice the sum when getting to Hongkong.

The Kuangtung Educational Association has petitioned the Provincial Assembly to appropriate at least a million dollars a year for public education in the province. The present appropriation is but $579,859 a year and not all paid, amounting to less than two per cent of the annual revenue of the province.

General Wang Yih-tang, Northern chief delegate and other delegates, are expected to leave Peking for Shanghai to resume the internal peace conference at the beginning of the next month. Before departure for Shanghai, the delegation will visit Peitaiho and hold a conference with Chu Chi-chien, former Northern chief delegate.

More than a hundred persons died of poisoning at Chanchuen, near Canton, last week, as a result of having taken dog meat from a lunch stand at the market of that town. The lunch stand killed two dogs that day, and hundreds of persons had patronized the stand before the danger was discovered, as the victims usually got home before they felt ill.

The reign of terror goes on in Canton as usual. During the last ten days, two coolies were shot by order of the military governor for trying to rush the line in order to exchange some Bank of China notes for cash from the bank clerk before their turn came, and a labor agent was put to death for trying to enlist coolies for service in the South Seas.

Students in Canton have resolved to return to their classes on August 16, when the public schools will reopen; but the middle school students may still continue to prevent the new principals from assuming office, they having declared that all principals dismissed in connection with the recent strike of students should be reinstated, as they had nothing to do with the strike.

The Bureau of Municipal Works has decided to start the setting up of the First Public Park. The site will be the open ground formerly occupied by the Fu-tai Yamen. The plan is rectangular in shape with a road running length-wise. Trees grow only along the sides of the rectangal and a music pavilion standing in the center. Both sides of the road are decorated with growing plants.

The National Assembly has lately received from some of the members staying in the North a telegram saying that the officials in Peking had made with the old banking consortium another agreement for a loan of $25,000,000. The representatives have wired to London for approval. The chief lender is Japan. Jang Yuen of the National Assembly has made a proposal to oppose the loan.

A bill has been introduced in the Provincial Assembly asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000 a year for public education in Kuangtung. In the last twelve months, not more than $250,000 were actually given to suport public educational iustitutions, and the faculty of the Government Normal and other schools have not been paid their salaries and other allowances for some months.

The tramway franchise in Canton was formally granted to the Canton Tramway Syndicate on August 6 by the municipality with the approval of the military governor. Judge Peter Hing, Sam Kee, and T. R. E. MacInnes, of Vancouver, B.C., represented the Syndicate. The Provincial Assembly of Kuangtung, however, has issued a statement that the grant is illegal, as the terms of the franchise have never been sanctioned by it.

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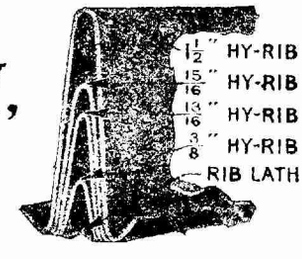

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In spite of great demands of native rice for home consumption, there is extensive smuggling going on in and around Canton for exporting purposes. The profit is so great that the government gunboats and native troop transports have also been engaging in this illegal traffic. For some time, fearing shortage of rice in the inner districts, local village and town authorities have been compelled to refuse permission for transit even to distant places within the same district.

The Sacred Heart College, a Catholic institution here, will be reopened August 18 as usual, as some 276 of the former students have signified their willingness to re-enter the school. The school broke up last May when the teachers there refused to permit the boys to participate in the general student movement, while other institutions succeeded in avoiding the problem by declaring an early vacation or allowing the students to do as they pleased after school hours.

The young rice in Kuangtung is being partly destroyed for lack of rain; and, according to the farmers, unless the weather helps, the next crops will be bad. The province is now suffering from the high cost of living because of the dearth of rice, and riots like those which occurred in Hongkong are feared if the next crops fail. At present the coolies in Canton are complaining of the price of rice. Smuggling of rice from Canton to Hongkong and other ports is increasing the hardship of the local poor.

In the boycott movement the Kuangtung Girls Normal School in Canton played a very important part. The two hundred girl students divided themselves into groups of six persons, each going to different districts in the province to give speeches to the country men in the open air, and to distribute hand bills with the twenty articles of the secret agreements printed thereon. Now and then they sent back to the school interesting accounts relating to their work. All districts gave them a hearty welcome.

As a rival to the well-known missionary institution founded by the British and American residents here, the Canton Hospital, Pok Tsai or "universal relief" in Chinese, the Japanese have recently opened here a hospital, under the name of Pok Oi or "universal love." During the present boycott movement, even the hospital is not well patronized, although every other one, native or foreign, is now full. The present hot weather and cholera epidemic are giving the physicians all they can handle.

Canton City may have no moving picture shows, for a while at least, as the local show people refuse to pay a hundred dollars more each for their license fees. It is true that the moving picture shows are getting larger business nowadays, but the managers claim that they are not receiving much from the receipts when considering the investments they have made and the expenses of their upkeeping the shows. Formerly the fees ran from a hundred to two hundred dollars according to the class and location of the shows.

The Provincial Assembly of Kuangtung holds that the grant of public franchise shall be first approved of by that body; that since the concession of the Canton City Tramway has been granted to the Canton Tramway Syndicate without its approval, it has announced its disapproval of the grant. Now another syndicate offering a gratuity of $1,300,000 is willing to obtain the concession from the Assembly. In the meantime, however, the Canton Tramway Syndicate has gone ahead in the building of the street railway.

H. W.

Canton, August 16, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Commander-in-chief of Peking Gendarmerie
(王懷慶)

General Wang Huai-ching, Commander-in-chief of the Gendarmerie in Peking, is forty-five years of age and was born at Ningchinhsien, Chihli. In his youth he received a good education at home. When he was grown up, he gave up his classic studies, entered the Peiyang Military Academy, later graduated from that Academy and joined the army, believing that he could render greater service to the country as a soldier than as a scholar.

General Wang was assigned to the army under General Ni Shih-cheng after his graduation. During the Sino-Japanese War he participated in the Mukden campaign and displayed unprecedented bravery during the fight at Taikuling. Later the late President Yuan Shih-kai appointed him Commander of the Second Cavalry Brigade of the Peiyang Army.

In 1907 when the present President Hsu Shih-chang was Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, he transferred General Wang thither and appointed him Co-director of the Department of Military Affairs. Concurrently General Wang acted as adviser to the Department of Military Instruction and Commander of a part of the Huai Chun. During his stay in Manchuria he established a military school called the Chiang Wu Tang, and suppressed numerous brigands who had been devastating the country.

For Americans in China who served in the European War

The REVIEW is compiling a list of all Americans now living in China who were in service in the European war. This refers to any branch of war work, actual service in Europe, service in America, Siberia, etc. service in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare, Chinese Labor Corps, and so on.

The purpose of this list is for reproduction in the REVIEW, for statistical purposes, and also to form the nucleus for a possible organizition here of Americans who participated in the War. We already have a list of several names, but do not desire to print same until it is complete. Please fill out the attached blank and mail to the REVIEW at 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

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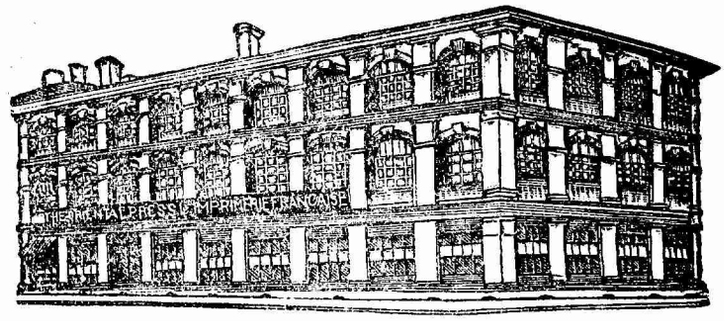

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Two years later General Wang was transferred to Chihli and promoted to be military commander of Tung-yungchen. At the same time he was Commander of the Huai Chun. During the winter of 1911, the soldiers at Lanchow east of Tangshan on the Peking-Mukden Railway mutinied at the instigation of the revolutionists. General Wang repaired to the scene and restored order in person.

Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1911, Yuan Shih-kai appointed General Wang Garrison Commissioner at Dolonor. General Wang still retained the command of the Huia Chun. During his stay at Dolonor, he also commanded the fifth brigade of the last division of the regular army.

In 1913 General Wang personally directed the suppression of the Mongol brigands who were ravaging the frontier, and was present at a bloody battle lasting three days and three nights, which resulted in the extermination of the rebel force. After that memorable event, General Wang was transferred back to Chihli and was appointed Defense Commissioner of Kinan. The Kinan division of the province is on the border of Shantung and was known as a very difficult place to govern. Before the arrival of General Wang, brigands were scattered all over the vicinity of Kinan and were a constant source of menace to the peace-loving people.

Upon the assumption of his new office, General Wang mobilized his troops, followed the brigands wherever they went, destroyed their dens and killed their leaders. This efficient manner of fighting the brigands won for him a good name, and was responsible for the speedy restoration of order in the neighborhood.

After the death of Yuan Shih-kai, General Wang retired for a while. Hsu Shih-chang appointed him an adviser after his assumption of the presidential office. Towards the end of July 1919, General Wang was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Gendarmerie in Peking. He is a very good friend of President Hsu who has considerable confidence in him.

T. T. Cheng, Ph. B., President Industrial Commercial Bank of Hongkong

Tien Tow Cheng was born at Nam Long, Heung-shan, 28 years ago. He went to Honolulu some twenty years ago, attended Mills Institute, Oahu College, and other institutions of learning, leaving there for America in 1906, attending first the Stanford and then the Chicago University, receiving the degree of Ph. B. from the latter.

Mr. Cheng has always been a hard working person as a boy or when a man. He has come from that well-known type of parents, poor but honest. In America as in Honolulu, he made his own way through school; and perhaps due to his hard working experience, Mr. Cheng was appointed soon after the Revolution, Commissioner of Public Works in Canton. During his term of office, he proposed the demolition of the ancient city wall, the widening of the streets of Canton, the improvement of the Tai-sha-tao, dredging of the Whampoa to admit larger steamers, and general conservancy work. Although the bridge across the East Bund and the Tai-sha-tao may now be the only sign of his former administration, many of his proposals are being carried out by succeeding officials.

Since his retirement from politics several years ago, Mr. Cheng has been working on industrial lines, succeeding two years ago in the organization at Hongkong of the Industrial & Commercial Bank with offices at No. 6 Des Vouex Road.

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Mr. Cheng is much interested in the welfare of the laboring class, he being the honorary president of the Overseas Chinese Labor Association on the Bund, Canton. Mr. Cheng hopes some day to be able to establish a daily journal paying special attention to labor problems and interests.

Mr. Cheng is married and has three children, his home being at Hongkong.

H. W.

Canton, August 6, 1919.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 21. At a meeting of the Cabinet at Peking it is decided to telegraph instructions to the Chinese delegation in Paris refusing to countenance any suggestion that the new Austrian State should receive the balance of the Boxer Indemnity payments or that China should pay for buildings belonging to Austro-Hungarian subjects which had been seized following the declaration of war.

August 23. Cholera at Harbin and along the stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway continues with increasing violence.——The strike at Harbin gradually comes to an end and railway traffic is almost normal.

August 26. A telegram from Harbin states that General Horvath will remain there as chief manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway and chief of all the Russian troops in the Railway territory.

SIBERIA

August 20. General Denikin occupies Charkasi on the Dneiper, thus cutting off the last remaining Bolshevist line of communication with Odessa.

August 22. The Ukrainian troops occupy Odessa.

GENERAL

August 17. The famous Russian writer Maxim Gorky is executed by order of the notorious Bolshevik Peters.

August 17. Navigation on the Danube from Ratisbon to the Black Sea is resumed, all the mines planted during the war having been removed.

August 18. The short lived strike of the subway and elevated railways in New York is brought to an end by both sides making concessions.

August 20. President Carranza of Mexico so far fails to enforce the order of expulsion against the British Charge d'Affaires who still remains on duty.

August 20. Great concern is felt in London at the sharp decline in the value of the pound sterling which is quoted to-day at G. $4.10 as compared with the normal rate of $4.86½; yet the position of the French franc is relatively considerably worse as the French press compares France's position as unfavorable to Great Britain's, pointing out that the pound sterling is worth at the present 34 francs as compared with the normal rate of approximately 25 francs; the German mark is worth less than five gold cents, normally being worth more than 20 gold cents.

August 23. Acting on the strong recommendation of Mr. Hoover, the U. S. Food Controller, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in various

parts of Austria and Hungary, the Supreme Council at Paris telegraphs to Budapest that the Allies cannot conclude a lasting peace with the Hungarian people so long as the head of the government is a member of the Hapsburg family; consequently Archduke Joseph and his government resign.——The U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a vote of 9 to 8 adopts an amendment to the Peace Treaty by which German rights in Shantung Province would be given to China instead of Japan.

August 25. The coal mining operations in Silesia are greatly hampered from ill feeling between the Germans and the Poles; the Polish miners state that they will not return to work unless German rule is abrogated.

Men and Events

N. A. Ivanov will act as Consul-General-in-Charge of the Russian Consulate, Shanghai, during the absence of V. Grosse, Russian Consul-General.

F. B. Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, was in Shanghai on Sunday, August 24, *en route* to Manila per s. s. *Empress of Russia.*

V. Meyer, president of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Shanghai, is planning to depart on Monday, August 28, for America on a year's leave. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Meyer.

C. H. Minor, of Peking, general manager of the China Electric Company, who has been in Shanghai for the past two weeks on business, is planning to return to Peking on Friday, August 28.

George H. Seville, of the China Inland Mission, stationed at Wenchow, China, is departing for America on a two years' leave. His address in America will be 235 School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. D. C. Rodgers, formerly Second Secretary of the American legation at Peking, is in Shanghai on his way to Bangkok, Siam, where he will join the American legation there. Roy Atherton of the Embassy at Tokio will relieve Mr. Rodgers at Peking.

Jewelry amounting to $6,000 was taken by robbers from the Hirsbrunner store on Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 26, during the noon hour while the store was closed. A hole was cut in the room above and the robbers slid down a rope and took the jewelry, which consisted chiefly of rings.

A. A. Ricker, of the First National Bank of Boston, who was in Shanghai several weeks ago, became seriously ill at Peking and has been confined in a hospital in that city for some time. As soon as he sufficiently recovers he plans to return to America. He is accompanied by Frederick B. Foster of Amory, Browne & Company, also of Boston.

According to the *New York Annalist* for July 14, a syndicate was formed in New York composed of the Central Union Trust Company, the Chase National Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company, for extending a credit of G. $25,000,000 to Czecho-Slovakia. The credits are to be used it is understood for the purchase of cotton in the United States. The loan is to be guaranteed by the Czecho-Slovakia government.

As announced recently, an automatic telephone is to be installed in the near future at Harbin, Manchuria. It is reported that the exchange will be under the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway and an exchange of 3,000 instruments will be installed. Harry S. Janes, of Shanghai, is representative of the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co. Ltd. of Liverpool.

The Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation of Shanghai, which recently opened a branch at 53 Yamashita Cho, Yokohama, has now opened a branch in Paris under the management of Mr. Geo. Carrere, at one time in Shanghai as general manager for China and Japan of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. He will be assisted by an Advisory Committee, consisting of the Viscomte de Breteuil, Victor Revillon, Reginald Ford, C. A. Lillelund and G. Vilgrain.

Don. D. Patterson of Kansas City, Mo., has joined the staff of the REVIEW as financial editor and business manager, arriving from the United States during the latter part of last week. While in America Mr. Patterson was with the *Kansas City Star*, the Associated Press and the United States Food Administration and has recently been released from the army after serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Columbia University, New York City, during the past summer session of the school offered two courses in spoken Chinese both of which had favorable enrollments. The first course consisted of easy conversational lessons in Mandarin, with the use of Romanized Chinese, and the second in Chinese conversation and oral practice including composition and conversational work on topics of every day commercial life. The courses were offered as an experiment leading up to the establishment of a permanent Chinese language in the University.

Frank S. Gaines, export sales manager of the California Corrugated Culvert Company of West Berkeley, Cal., and also a member of the export department of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, who has been in China for several months where he has been associated with the Chinese-American Company of Shanghai, departed this week for the United States. After a trip through Europe, Australia, India, the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Gaines hopes to return to China next year.

A conference to be held under the auspices of the Shanghai Western Returned Students' Union will open on August 29 and continue to August 31 for the purpose of organizing a national union. Delegates will be present from Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hangchow, Soochow, Nanking and Canton. Tang Shao-yi, chief Southern peace delegate, and David Z. T. Yui, who have recently returned from a lecture tour in America, will give lectures at the conference. The Chinese Y. M. C. A. at 120 N. Szechuen Road will be used as the headquarters for the conference.

An interesting exhibition of paintings is now being held in the World's Chinese Students' Federation, at 51 Bubbling Well Road. The paintings were placed on exhibition on August 26, and the exhibition will continue for one week. Landscapes of Hangchow, Shanghai, Kiating, Nanhsiang, and other neighboring places are on view in addition to paintings of human figures and animals. The work of Lui Hai-shu deserves special mention as well as the work of the other Chinese artists, Kiang Hsing, Wong Ya-chen, Wong Chi-yuan, Chang Yung. The entire work is

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(2)

Exhibition of Paintings

By Chinese Artists

An Exhibition of Paintings will be held in the WORLD'S CHINESE STUDENTS' FEDERATION, 51 Bubbling Well Road, beginning from the 26th August, at 2 to 10 p.m. every day, and lasting for one week. The artist Liu Hai-shu, who has recently painted Landscapes of Hangchow, Shanghai, Kiating, Nanhsiang, etc., together with many other pictures of human beings and animals, has over 400 pictures; and his friends, Messrs. Kiang Hsing, Wong-ya-chen, Wong Chi-yuan, Chang Yung, have also hundreds of paintings and pictures in water colors, etc., to be exhibited.

The Federation has great pleasure in inviting the public to come and inspect them.

cataloged in both English and Chinese and the public is invited for inspection.

The Free School conducted by St. John's University during the summer was closed on Friday, August 22. St. John's University, it is reported, is the first school to open a free school during the summer for Chinese, and most of the students enrolled in the classes this summer consisted of employees of the tramway in the International Settlement. The Commencement exercises consisted of brief remarks by D. K. Mo, K. K. Yin, Y. N. Zi and T. Y. Ng.

The missing body of F. E. Weiss, agent for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., Shanghai, was found on Friday, August 22, on Pingliang Road, Yangztepoo. Mr. Weiss was last seen on Wednesday evening, August 20. The body was found by the tipao of the district and reports were made to the police, and after same was identified it was removed to the Public Mortuary on Fearon Road where it was viewed by the coroner's jury. An inquest was held in the United States Court for China over the body and the throat was found cut from ear to ear in addition to a bullet found lodged behind and above the right ear. Up to the present time the jury is still in conference and it has not been definitely found whether it is murder or suicide. The funeral services were held at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Sunday afternoon, August 24. Mr. Weiss' mother and sister arrived in Shanghai on Saturday per s. s. *Empress of Russia* preparatory to visiting Mr. Weiss. He is also survived by a brother in Shanghai.

The following appeared in the *London & China Express* for July 10: Cecil Harmsworth, replying to a question by Mr. Ramsden as to the advisability of subsidising the *Ch'eng Pao*, the sole British commercial paper in China, said:—Having regard to the existence in China of a large and wealthy British community directly interested in commercial propaganda, it is not thought that a subsidy or guarantee from public funds would now be justified. If, however,

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a local resident in Shanghai is successful in continuing the paper as a business venture on his own account, as is proposed, arrangements have been made to subscribe for a certain number of copies to be distributed among the Consulates. This course is in accordance with a recommendation from his Majesty's Consul-General in Shanghai..

Cotton Mill Men Give Farewell Dinner to Mr. V. Meyer

A farewell dinner in honor of V. Meyer, president of Andersen, Meyer & Company, who is to leave Shanghai soon for a year's stay in the United States and European countries, was given Friday night, August 22, by H. Y. Moh and his associates at the Yip Ping Shang Hotel, Thibet Road. The dinner was attended by members of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, the Chinese Bankers' Association and a number of Americans. Mr. Moh, acting as toastmaster of the dinner, gave Mr. Meyer the appreciation of his associates and himself for his work in Shanghai and China. He also urged greater cooperation between the Americans at home and in China and the Chinese, declaring the needs of the country to be in a commercial way, technical knowledge, capital, skilled labor and a wider market for Chinese-made products. Mr. Meyer in replying to Mr. Moh declared that China possessed or could obtain all of the four needs mentioned and assured the men present of the cooperation of the Americans. Hugo Reiss, vice-president of Andersen, Meyer & Company, spoke on the political and economic needs of China.

Tried to Suppress Millard's New Book?

An interesting report has just reached China to the effect that an attempt was made during July on the part of one of the officials of the State Department at Washington to suppress a new book, entitled "Democracy and the Eastern Question," which has just been issued by Thomas F. Millard, formerly editor and publisher of MILLARD'S REVIEW of Shanghai. According to the report, the State Department, through the Department of Justice, asked for an injunction on the further publication and circulation of the book on the grounds that the book contained "secret and confidential government information and documents, etc." As soon as the information became known that an attempt was being made to suppress the book, a number of prominent American lawyers, among them a former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, came forward and offered their services free of charge to prevent the suppression of the book. The entire matter was finally settled through an appeal being made directly to President Wilson, who it is understood ordered the suit stopped. It has been rumored that the action of the State Department was due to confidential representations made by the Japanese government.

Chinese Y. M. C. A. Turns Down Japanese Gift?

It is rumored that the Central Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. has unanimously voted to refuse a donation of Yen 200,000 which a number of prominent Japanese philanthropists offered to the or-

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ganization for the construction of a new headquarters building in Shanghai. According to the report which is in circulation in Chinese circles, the gift was not directly offered, but that the Y. M. C. A. was approached by certain Japanese interests to find out whether it would be accepted if offered. Owing to Japan's policy of aggression toward China as exemplified in the Shantung decision and in other matters, the Central Committee of the Y. M. C. A., according to the report, decided it would be advisable to refuse the Japanese offer. Whether the Japanese hoped through this gift to influence the younger Chinese who have been promoting the boycott against Japnaese merchandise is not known.

Chinese Women Declare War On the Concubines

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

ONE unmistakable sign of the moral awakening of the four hundred million Chinese people which the Japanese statesmen have been dreading, is the declaration of war by prominent Chinese women against the system of concubinage. Concubinage in China is a curse to society and a hindrance to its intellectual development. General recognition of the vice, it is believed, will go a long way toward its ultimate elimination. The Chinese Women's Patriotic Association of Tientsin has fired the first shot by signifying its determination to combat the evil institution which has wrecked so many families and has made the lives of millions of Chinese women miserable. The organization has announced to the public that concubines are not eligible for membership, and that from now on a campaign will be made against the evil.

This announcement has caused much discussion in Chinese society. It is learned from a member of the Association that it is prepared to lose the support of thousands upon thousands of concubines who as a rule are wealthy and liberal in donating to charitable purposes. This brave attitude of China's modern women has been commended and indicates that a relentless warfare is to be waged by a large group of educated Chinese women against their unfortunate sisters in the near future.

The Women's Association of Tientsin, counting several hundred educated women and wives of the best and most intellectual families in the city, shows more pity and sympathy than anger and resentment in its resolution recently passed against the admission of concubines to its membership, although its leaders do not attempt to conceal their determination to do everything in their power to destroy this social evil in China. The resolution is of more than average interest, and shows the sound reasoning power of modern Chinese women and their readiness to speak their minds frankly on public questions, whereas even a few years ago, Chinese women were timid, shrinking, reserved and silent. This is said to be the first concrete expression of a portion of China's fair sex against concubinage, which dates thousands of years back in China and has been prevalent in many countries. Briefly it runs thus:

"One of the most painful and horrible sufferings which women have been experiencing during the last

thousand years is the system of concubinage. Once women become concubines, their fate is sealed. Formerly in China the family system was in vogue. In accordance with it, it would be unfilial if a man did not have a son to succeed him and to burn incense to his deceased parents. If his wife failed to give birth to a son, he was obliged to take unto himself a concubine. Concubinage soon afterwards became popular, and numberless women have in consequence been degraded. The station of Chinese women as a result has been lowered. Contempt and cruelty are showered upon them until their death. If they are maltreated they have no redress. One man if he is wealthy enough takes from three to ten concubines. Many corrupt officials, pro-Japanese merchants and national traitors usually keep a host of them at their home. Unless concubinage is abolished, our family system and finally the nation will be destroyed. We modern women cannot refrain from paying attention to this question. The result of our attention to it is the passing of a resolution excluding concubines from the membership of the Association. We are willing to give detailed reasons why we have taken this strong attitude.

"1. Although the promoters of the Association were teachers and students of girls' schools, they are more than pleased to have wives and members of reputable families join them so that they might be able to render greater service to the country. Why not take in concubines, who are also Chinese women and are none the less patriotic? We have been asked to answer this question. But to take in concubines as our members would go against our first principle. Our object in organizing the Association was to arouse our sisters to do something for their country. Our future plan is to reform the family, to reform society and to abolish any social system which is detrimental to Chinese women. Those concubines who desire to join us will likely fail to understand these ultimate objects of the Association. They would probably be offended should we in future discuss the question of the abolishment of concubinage. Such a disagreement of views will result in the hindrance of progress of the Association.

"2. Such being our principle we cannot admit the right of concubines to exist as a part of the society and consequently cannot allow them to become members, otherwise our task of uprooting the evil will be increased tenfold. However we are not looking down upon them or considering them not as our equals. On the contrary we are devising means for their salvation from their present deplorable state.

"3. There are three classes of concubines in China. Some are ambitious women belonging to good families. They were sold into slavery as a result of calamity or misfortune. Some are women without principles, not knowing the sin they have committed, and are satisfied with wordly comforts and luxuries. Still others are prostitutes, who are impudent, proud of their degraded position. If we take in as our members any concubines at all, the good name of the Association will surely be compromised. Furthermore, this is the first time that Chinese women have tried to do something for the country, and we are consequently passing a trying period.

"4. Ninety-nine out of every hundred women in China are not free. We are now sending out 80 or 90 women to speak on public questions. These lecturers include teachers, students, matrons and young women. We have now completed our patriotic work inside the city and will continue our campaign outside it. We are grateful to our parents for their support and sympathy, which will be withdrawn if they discover that we are not living up to our principles. Our parents will dislike our association with degraded women. These are the four reasons why we have excluded concubines from the Association."

This is the first move in a well planned campaign against concubinage. More of it will be heard later. The war is on and will continue until the disappearance of the evil institution, according to the Association's promoters. No amnesty for the wrongs inflicted by concubinage will ever be granted by the organization. Thorough discussions with several judges of the Peking Supreme Court, however, reveal the fact that those women who are anxious to do away with concubinage and those who are suffering from it directly have no legal means to avenge their grievances. Although there is no law allowing men to take concubines, yet there is no law forbidding them to do so.

The ancient laws in accordance with which the judges of the Supreme Court informed the writer that most of the divorce cases are being tried with some modification demanded by the change of time, are silent on the question of concubines, and in addition, are one-sided, as they only allow men to drive out their wives from their roofs. They provide seven causes for divorce or more accurately for expelling the wives. The seven causes are: 1. Barrenness, 2. Lasciviousness, 3. Disregard of her husband's parents, 4. Talkativeness, 5. Thievish propensities, 6. Envious and suspicious temper, 7. Loathsome disease. If any of the following three reasons against a divorce should exist, namely, (1.) The wife having mourned three years for her husband's parents, (2) The family having become rich since she has joined it, (3) The wife having no parents to receive her back, none of the aforementioned seven causes will justify a divorce. But adultery on the part of the woman is an exception to these exceptions.

Nor could the wife receive any protection against concubinage from the provisional civil code enacted in the last days of the Manchu *regime*, which is partially in force. None of the following nine causes there given which justify divorce touches concubinage:

1. Because one of the parties committed bigamy.
2. Because the wife has committed adultery.
3. Because the husband has been convicted for committing adultery.
4. When one party intends to kill the other.
5. When one of the parties is ill-treated or highly insulted by the other thereby making it impossible for them to live together.
6. When the woman ill-treats or highly insults the kin or relatives of the man's parents.
7. When the man is ill-treated or highly insulted by her parents or relatives.
8. When either of the parties does not know the whereabouts of the other or that the other is living for a period of over three years.

The wife cannot sue her husband on the ground of bigamy, one of the nine causes for divorce, because he has taken unto himself one or more concubines. According to Section 1 of Article 1362 of the new provisional code, a man may have as many concubines as he likes and is still not a bigamist. He can only

commit bigamy in taking unto himself a second wife, that is, in performing the same elaborate ceremonies befitting a proper marriage with another woman while his first wife is still living. Little or no ceremony is required for taking a concubine.

A wife has no place to seek redress if her husband secures one or more concubines. Unless by mutual consent, she cannot even leave him. As long as she is fed, clothed and housed, she cannot sue him in a court of law for a separation, to say nothing of a divorce. There are only two grounds on which she can take legal action against her husband, namely, desertion and cruelty. Those who can afford to have concubines are usually guilty of neither of these two charges. Their wives will have to suffer all the more in consequence.

Unless a law against concubinage is passed, this social evil will continue to exist. But there is very small possibility of having such a law passed in view of the fact that only a minority are against concubinage. Furthermore not a few judges of the courts and other officials of higher or equal rank themselves keep concubines. But this is no reason why a propaganda should not be undertaken against the evil institution. The first step, as several members of the Women's Patriotic Association informed me, is to awaken the people to a realization of the social vice. When a more nation-wide sentiment has been created in favor of its abolition, it will be comparatively easy to secure the enactment of anti-concubine legislation when enlightened men are in power who are sympathetic with the movement.

There can be no compromise in this struggle, I am assured by many influential women in Peking and Tientsin. There is nothing more unjust, it is pointed out, than the present relationship between the wife and the husband. Men who do not like their wives, for instance, can acquire as many concubines as their purse will allow without getting themselves into the clutch of the law whereas women, no matter how much they dislike the system of concubinage, are forced to live under the same roof with them and with their husbands and yet have no legal means to seek a separation as long as they are fed and clothed. The war against the concubines has been declared by the Tientsin young women, married women and mothers. They are expecting Chinese women in other parts of the country to join them in combating this particular evil of China.

Peking, August 23, 1919.

Women and Events

A daughter, Julia Myers, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Hua Chuen-mei, of Shanghai, on August 21 at Mokanshan, Chekiang.

The regular Tennis-Tea Dansant was held at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday, August 17. Kerry's Orchestra furnished the music.

The engagement has been announced of Professor G. Y. Fong of the mathematics department of the Canton Normal School, Canton, and Miss Annie Me, of Hongkong.

It has been announced that a public reading room for women and girls will be opened by the King's Daughters' Society at No. 5 North Soochow Road, Shanghai, on September 1 from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. A library for the exchange of books (subject to a small charge) will be opened on October 1.

The Frawley Company is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, August 30, and will make their first appearance at the Lyceum Theater on Monday, September 1. Gloria Fonda, a Seattle movie actress, has joined the Frawley Company on its tour of the world. The tour will end in Alexandria, Egypt, in July 1921.

Mrs. Henry Hinckley, mother of Mrs. J. H. Dearing, a former resident of Yokohama, died at her home in Cambridge, Mass., on August 2. Mrs. Dearing received word of the dearh of her mother while in Peking where she has been visiting her son Harold Dearing, of the International Banking Corporation. Mrs. Hinckley visited her daughter, Mrs. Dearing, in 1896 in Yokohama.

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Far Eastern Press Opinion

American Banks and the Chinese Loan

From the "American Banker" (New York)

Organization of a new consortium for the financing of Chinese loans announced in Paris dispatches, is regarded in official circles in Washington as a triumph for the new American principle of extensions of the scope of participation in international financial arrangements. At the State Department it was said officially that under the conditions which are to govern the new

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

consortium the government practically, if not in specific terms, guarantees the investments of the banking group interested. If the terms of the loan are just and the conditions fair, and if China agrees to the terms under which the loans are made, it was stated officially that this government would assure the bankers, after the matter had been submitted to the State Department, that the United States would protect all the interests secured in good faith. Thirty-seven American banks, it was learned, are interested in the loans that will be made to China by the international group. This is understood to have been one of the points contended for by the State Department after the United States withdrew from the former consortium which expires by limitation on next June 18. In the old consortium the American representation was limited to four large New York banks, and no other American banks could secure an interest in Chinese loans. The thirty-seven banks which are to compose the proposed American group are said to represent all the geographical sections of the United States and the same principle is said to obtain in the group of nations represented. While the present organization is a four-Power group, the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, with a reservation for Belgium when the bankers of that country are able to participate, it is not limited to these countries. Other countries may be admitted, it was said, as well as other banking houses in each of the countries to the banking group of any country. The American representatives at the Paris conference were Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and Jerome D. Greene, of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.

No Hope for China in Her Present Officialdom

From the "Herald of Asia" (Japanese)

It has been suggested in the British press that the only hope for China is to have her accept the consortium or else place herself under the direction of Japan for promotion of reform. But can China be expected to choose either of these alternatives? It is certainly not in accordance with her history or character to do so. So long as China remains in the clutches of present officialdom there is little hope of reform; for these officials do not desire either political or economic direction, as this would deprive them of opportunities for subverting the revenues, which makes office worth while. The last thing wanted by the higher officials of the republic is a proper auditing of national accounts. If China is unlikely to choose either the consortium or Japan what is to be her destiny? In the first place she will be deprived of financial assistance; and that will drive her ultimately to bankruptcy. After that intervention by the Powers will inevitably ensue, either conjointly or by a mandatory to Japan. Such is the fate of any country where selfish greed destroys political morality and sincere patriotism.

Is the League of Nations an Empty Hope for China?

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

For some time there has been silence regarding the Shantung question. Ever since the refusal of China to sign the peace treaty with Germany all we have heard is the resignation of one delegate and the return to China of another. As to the means of remedy not a word has been said. We are acting as if our victory is assured so long as we have the League of Nations to appeal to. Let us turn our eyes to Japan. We find Makino making statements, Motono refusing to accept mediation and the Tokio government endeavoring to open direct negotiations with China. They are leaving nothing to chance. Even America, which is the third party in the game, seems to be taking the matter seriously as the Shantung question is one of spirited debate in the Washington Senate. Can we be satisfied with the empty hope of getting a satisfactory solution?

China Must Stand Firm On Shantung Matter

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

To succeed we must have determination. By remaining undecided we invite temptation. We have, for the sake of our rights in Shantung, refused to sign the treaty with Germany. We must, therefore, also insist on not signing the same treaty until our aim has been realised and our rights restored. Such proposals as direct negotiation and mediation are nothing less than unsatisfactory. We should not allow them to make us waver. It is to be congratulated if the report were true that the government has determined to submit the question to the League of Nations for final decision.

Chinese Representation on Municipal Council

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

According to a notice issued by the Chinese merchants they are going to pay the Municipal tax according to the new rate. This question is settled. The British Consul promises to accept a Chinese

advisory committee of the Chinese merchants. This question is also settled. What the Chinese merchants must now consider is how to proceed with the securing of representation on the Municipal board. Next we should study the working of the Municipal Council so that when the time comes we will know what to do. Thus we will neither allow the affair to remain in the stage of transition nor permit our representatives to be nominal members on the Council.

"Inside Information" for Shanghai Chinese Land-owners

From the "China Observer" (Italian)

And now let us give the Chinese a tip. Let them emulate the example of the Japanese. A British editor was recently haled before a magistrate at the instance of the Japanese authorities for saying that the Japanese community was "farming out" its votes—that is, leases were grouped in such a way to include several families, thereby to gain a qualifying vote. The said British editor escaped any punishment because the Court held that the actions which the Japanese were accused of were not at all discreditable. The Japanese representative in court denied the truth of the allegation. We have no hesitation, however, in stating that the Japanese are "juggling" their leases in such a way as to secure more voting power. One of the best evidences of this fact was to be seen at the recent Ratepayers' Meeting, when the solidity, and particularly the number, of Japanese voters proved the big surprise of the meeting. And now for our suggestion to the Chinese. If you are a property owner with a number of lots, don't continue to register them all in a block with one legal firm or land agent. Split them up, among a number of foreigners. Your interests will be served best if you choose the foreigners from a number of nationalities. Choosing all from one nationality will incline those who wield a great preponderance of power to be arrogant, and not be inclined to pay any desire to your wishes. But if you entrust your property to less exalted personages they will only be too pleased to interpret your wishes by their votes at the Ratepayers' Meetings—at least, in so far as they can, without hurting their own individual interest or foreign interests generally—and it is indeed surprising how seldom native and foreign interests would clash. The same system can be followed by the better class of Chinese when renting a house. Take out your lease in a foreigner's name. There is absolutely nothing to prevent your doing so. Any figurehead will do, and he will doubtless be glad to follow your desires at the Ratepayers' Meeting.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Tramway and City Improvement in Canton

BY HIN WONG

BY an agreement signed between the Canton Municipality and the Canton Tramway Syndicate on August 6, 1919, at Canton, this city has definitely decided to have a street car system. The syndicate is represented by Judge Peter Hing, formerly Chief Justice of the Kuangtung High Court; Sam Kee, a firm of capitalists; and T. R. E. MacInnes, an engineer from Vancouver, B. C., who will be backed by many Canadian interests.

Destroying the Old Wall. The Sale of Materials from the Old Wall Practically Pay the Cost of Destruction.

The chief terms of the agreement are that the syndicate shall pay to the municipality in five instalments, once in two months, a total gratuity of HK $1,000,000; the term of franchise to be twenty years, after which the muncipality may buy the property out at appraised value; the syndicate undertakes to pave the streets 25 feet in width over which the car runs; and that foreigners may subscribe to one-third of the proposed capital. The actual operation of the line, however, will be in the hands of another corporation, the Kuantung Tramway Company Ltd., registered at Hongkong, with a capital of $3,500,000 at ten dollars a share, open to both foreigners and Chinese. Judge Peter Hing and Eng Hok-fong are promoters of this company.

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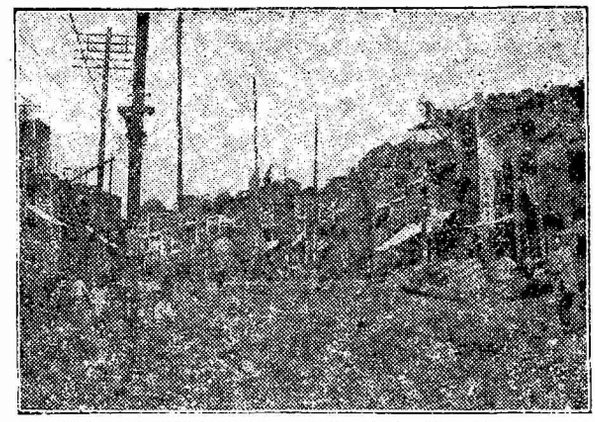
There has been some opposition to the grant of the franchise. The Provincial Assemblymen believe that the terms of the franchise should be first passed by them before being agreed to by the municipality, which is not by any means a representative body, but an executive department under the civil government. They declare the present action of the municipal authorities illegal, as the tramway will use public roads and it should first procure permission from the public and the representatives of the public are the Assemblymen.

The municipal directors, Yang Yung-tai and Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Finance and Commissioner of Police of Kuangtung respectively, now hold that it is unnecessary to submit the terms of the tramway agreement to the Provincial Assembly, stating that sanction of construction of street cars was given by the Provisional Assembly September 4, 1912, and that the granting of the franchise is but the execution of the act passed seven years ago.

In spite of the technical points raised, the citizens are in favor of having street cars, as they believe same will hasten the present city reform by the financial aid of that million dollars from the syndicate and facilitate transportation between the city and the neighboring towns.



Where the Old Wall Formerly Stood, the New Tramway and Boulevard Will Be Located.

The proposed tramway will first run over the lands now made vacant by the removal of the city wall, which was 32,000 feet long, 40 to 50 feet high, and from 31 to 50 feet wide. Up to the present, August, more than seven-tenths of the wall has gone into history. The city has not spent very much money in removing the wall, the materials torn from it having been able to pay the greater part of the demolition expenses. Now fifteen hundred to two thousand laborers are seen daily breaking down the wall or moving the materials away. At one time as many as nine thousand men and women were at work, each receiving 35 cents and upwards a day.

The municipality intends to spend more than one and a half million dollars at first for the construction of parks, markets, and other useful buildings. If everything goes well, one may soon visit five parks in Canton on electric cars.

Canton, August 7, 1919.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton :—The cotton during the past week has been practically dead as far as actual demand for the raw material is concerned. Notwithstanding the enormous profit-taking which was constantly indulged in by those who had been engaged in the short side, the market showed very little resisting power and no rally of consequence has been experienced so far.

As to the crop outlook, evidence is accumulating that the favorable weather which is prevailing practically throughout the Belt has been instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in its condition.

As to the ultimate course of prices a conservation policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on the future climatic developments and trend of the New York market, and our own opinion is that the chances for successful operations continues to lie on the bull side.

Liverpool, August 18, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	29.50	pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	14.85	„
Good Middling American, Spot	18.79	„
„ „ „ Sept.	18.71	„
„ „ „ Oct.	18.55	„

Market :— Steady

New York, August 20, 1919

New York Market :—Oct. 30.23 cents
Jan. 30.45 „
Mar. 30.35 „
Market :—Easier

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Mission Book Company	Kuling.
South China Christian Book Co.	Canton.
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	Shanghai.
Kalee Hotel, 25A Kiangse Road	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	Peking.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.
Kelly & Walsh	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent, Wagons-Lits, Hotel	Peking.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent	Peking.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	Hongkong.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientsin, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Grand Hotel	Yokohama
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
Central Hotel	Vladivostock.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostock.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
		Western Hotel	Canton.

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

Bombay, August 16, 1919

Indian Market:—

Broach 488 Rps. per Khandy
Market:—Easier

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi	Tls.	32.00
Tungchow	„	30.00
Tungchow New Crop	„	32.00
Shanghai	„	29.00
„ New Crop	„	30.00

Market:—Easier.

Foreign Trade Activities

The value of maintaining American Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries is becoming increasingly evident. The National Foreign Trade Council has received reports from London, Shanghai, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires which indicate great activity in removing trade restrictions and in settling disputes that have arisen since the conclusion of the war. "The benefits arising from the efforts of those American Chambers abroad should be apparent to all foreign traders," says the Trade Council. "The Chambers are supported by their membership dues, and are all carrying on active campaign for new American members. If such are obtained, it is believed that the work of the Chambers can be expanded to the great advantage of American trade."—"*New York Annalist*," *July 14, 1919.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

A Chinese trade mark recently adopted by the Shanghai Garage Company has been featured in various American newspapers as a good example of correct trade marks for use in China.

Owing to the demand from the United States, the price of soya beans some time ago reached G. $12.25 per 100 poinds, but are selling at the present time for G. $11 per 100 poinds. The average consumption of soya beans in the oil factories in Japan is about 20,000 tons per month, according to a report.

With the removal of gold export restriction of the United States to all countries except Russia, the American money market has been established as one of the few free exchange markets of the world. Following the organization of an association for copper exportation, some of the principal operators in silver are said to be forming a similar combination in order to break down the control of the white metal price by a few brokers in various countries. The move assumes importance because of the relation the marketing of silver bears to the foreign exchange market.

According to American Consul Lester Maynard, at Chefoo, in the July issue of Commerce Reports, a letter was received from the British Chamber of Commerce, asking the possibilities in the development of the scrub oak and cocoons, with a view to fostering the pongee silk industry in the district of Chefoo, and the Chamber was desirous of exhibiting cinema pictures demonstrating the process of cultivation from the silkworm to the finished article. As American mills are principal users of the tussah silk reeled in that district the importance of the educational movement is important from the American standpoint.

With the post-war increase of foreign trade in the United States and the need for internal credit, numerous plans of financing are being brought forward by experts in various sections of the country. The one which has probably brought forth more favorable comment is that of H. P. Davison, who proposes the organization of a vast corporation, preferably under Federal charter, the capital of which shall be jointly supplied by the industrial and banking interests of the entire country for the purpose of extending such credits for stipulated periods as needed. The superiority of the plan to others of a pure investment nature, its advocates declare, is that it leads to an extension of credit in the form of goods as well as in money.

John Hodge, M.P., at a conference of the Iron & Steel Confederation in Sheffield on July 5, according to the *London & China Express* for July 10, stated that the Japanese were anxious to be taught puddling, and a deputation endeavored to introduce into a Sheffield firm a body of workmen of that nationality to learn the trade. He interviewed the firm and warned them that the members of the Confederation were not going to teach cheap foreign labor and so cut their own throats in the neutral markets of the world. He also interviewed the Japanese deputation and told them that in England they had a certain standard of living in the puddling trade. If Japan would conform to that standard and pass an Act of Parliament establishing the same wages and conditions of labor as in England they would withdraw their objections, but it was essential that this country should protect itself against cheap labor both in other countries and the British Empire itself.

The estimated value of poultry and eggs produced each year in China is about Mex. $420,000,000. However the entire production is not consumed locally, as the shipments of eggs from China during 1917 totalled 37,742,000 pounds, and of egg albumen and yolk 53,868,000 pounds. There are a number of breeds of poultry native to China, some of which have become very popular in America and Europe. The Cochin breed of Swatow, of which there are two varieties in China, the White and the Buff, and the Black Langshan, known in China as the Black Shanghai, are Chinese breeds that are common in most parts of the world. These are heavy breeds and are raised for meat. Ducks and geese are also raised in large numbers in many parts of China; two of the world's best varieties of geese, the Chinese White and the Chinese Brown, have their origin in China. To-day they are found in most parts of China, America and England, according to American Consul A. W. Pontius at Canton.

New Books and Publications

Dr. Sun Wen's New Book

Theory and Practice in China's Reconstruction, by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Vol. 1, Shanghai.

A HALO of mixed light and shadows ever seems to surround Dr. Sun, the great revolutionist figure. Why is it that he, having achieved so much as the chief promoter and organizer of the movement overthrowing the Manchus, has since done so very little for the

country? One current explanation originating from his opponents is, that Dr. Sun is an idealist, one whose radical plans, however good for a destructive purpose, are yet lacking in the practical elements necessary for re-construction. Now this volume by Dr. Sun himself is to tell the people that his plans and policies have a constructive side as well as a destructive one. These policies, he believes, if followed and acted upon energetically by the people, will soon uplift the country. "To see is easy, but to practice is difficult," say the people; but Dr. Sun says, "Practicing is easy, but real understanding is difficult."

So this is the theory Dr. Sun endeavors to propound in this volume. Who puts off his meals, he questions, for instance, until he masters the physiological functions of his digestive organs? Or does anyone bother about the evolutions of money and banking methods while purchasing his necessities? Take the building of the "Great Wall" or the "Canal." A calculation of its labor and cost would certainly make a modern engineer hesitate. Yet these wonderful works were done with neither modern engineering methods nor any beforehand calculation or estimate. When war was declared against Germany the world was startled with the gigantic schemes of the American dockyards to build four million tons per year. To make such a proposal under ordinary circumstances would certainly be laughed at as "impractical," and as "dreams of an idealist;" yet when these schemes were pushed through, one was even more startled with the results which surpassed the original estimates. Think of the extensive trenches dug during the European War—5,000 miles by each belligerent party on either front done in a few months! There was no previous calculation nor any careful and time taking survey. The opposing forces *had seen that it had to be done and had determined to do it*, and the work was carried out with surprising results. Why, then, do the Chinese people say that such and such schemes are "impossible" or "impractical" or call it the "dreams of an idealist." Why, then, do they say that "to see is easy and to practice is hard."

Japan has plunged into Western life and methods so wholeheartedly that she rises to power and prosperity within a few decades of years. Siam has followed with still more rapid effect. *The spirit of enterprise and the readiness to imitate* in these youthful races form a sharp contrast to Chinese pride, conservatism and hesitation. Compared even with the United States of America in her first years of independence, China now stands facing a better opportunity and with better scientific advancements for her development. But here again the greater spirit of enterprise of the American people, and one more thing, namely, their democratic traditions, have enabled them to attain greater success. While a provisional President of the republic Dr. Sun proposed to put the country under a certain period of training for local government, as the Americans have put the Filipinos under. But his rivals, and even his co-revolutionists, said it was too difficult, and called it a mere theory.

To the country Dr. Sun now appeals concerning the following: (1) The corrupted officialdom has to be thoroughly thrashed; (2) Machinery has to be extensively introduced; (3) Foreign capital has to be admitted and foreign talents more liberally borrowed; (4) Chance must be taken of the immense war works and factories in foreign countries which will find in China a welcome field of after war utilization; (5) There must be nationalization of all important industries as was done in the recent belligerent countries. The recent war has proved possible many impossibilities and is now affording a wonderful opportunity. Will the people still say that the policies set forth above are too radical, or too much a theory, or will they weigh matters and hesitate until the opportunity is over?

The last chapter of this volume contains a brief sketch of the works of the revolutionists. Readers, we believe, will find in this chapter as well as in the whole volume first hand information on the ideas and ideals of the revolutionists, which, owing to the absence of such publications, have hitherto remained a doubtful question in the minds of many a student of current events.

N. L. LING.

St. John's University, August 15, 1919.

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At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: M. L. Lee; R. C. Lowar; R. de Kat, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robertson, New York; C. F. Peck, New York; D. Morrison; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Travis, San Francisco; Miss T. Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Yandall, San Francisco; A. Picca, Hankow; R. F. Kaffman, Hankow; Miss Paterson, Japan; F. N. Merrett, Nanking; O. J. Park; J. A. McDonald; D Lageman; R. G. Ost, London; Miss McMichael, London; Mr. and Mrs. Scurr, London; C. W. Roch; Com. C. J. Lloyd, London; Mrs. Boystun, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Kaplan, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Murphy, New York; L. Rendam, New York; C. F. Cress; R. W. Robertson, Yokohama; Miss Robertson; B. Cohen, New York; W. T. Hutchison, New York; H. R. Franz; Mr. and Mrs. C. Goldrie, London; J. B. Bronhark, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Dauckert, Texas; Guy, New York; Morris, New York; J. J. Sullivan; Mrs. G. Moreland; M. M. Hashim; E. J. Lloyd, London; Miss MacAiman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wood, New York; Mr. and Mrs. K. McWhae, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cobbett, England; W. Hall, England; E. Moyer; Thosburn, Vancouver; W. D. Kehl, New York; W. J. Cassady, New York; Kroll; E. O. Connor; W. F. Kenyon; E. R. Morgan, San Francisco.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Irvine, Japan; A. Klat, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, Canton; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Golding, Hongkong; C. Ball, Local; Gordon Wilson, San Francisco; Roy Allgood; Mrs. Donnay and children, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sleigh; B. J. Doherty, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Young, London; Miss L. E. Nunn and child; Mr. and

Mrs. R. S. Wall; T. D. Brotherton, London; Mrs. T. D. Brotherton, London; Mr. and Mrs. H. Gyle and daughter, London; Mr. and Mrs. R. Ruhton, London; Miss Palmer, London; B. Parnell, London; Mr. and Mrs. D. James, London; H. Vincent, London; M. Hill, London; V. Holland, London; Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie and children, London; Blanchard, Peking; A. Croner, Peking; Somerville, Peking; H. H. Cate, Nanking; W. A. Mitchell; C. G. DuCane, Hongkong; Capt. Jones, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Goddard, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davy, Local; H. B. Dickson, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Joubin and daughter, Peking; S. Bouton, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead; Mrs. J. M. White; E. Balesh, U.S.A.; Miss McLaughlin; E.S. Stewart, England; M. Laurent, Harbin; P. da Silva, Kobe; J. Lyzloff, Harbin; C. Sederson; Mrs. H. F. Gray and children, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. R. Hocker, England; T. A. Bell; R. Musgrave, Local.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: S. Czekanski, Vladivostock; A. Ross, Weihaiwei; F. Kirksink; Leo B. Kurt; L. Turner, Dairen; H. T. Judson, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Oatman and child; C. R. Hansen, Tsingtao; T. H. Benedict, Nanking; Mrs. R. J. Gradskora, London; Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Hollamby and child, London; Mrs. J. R. Clair, Hankow; P. C. Yu, Hankow; K. C. Li, Hankow; E. R. Dalvy, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. Hocky, England; Mrs. E. Borodin; C. Le Roy Baldridge, New York; K. Behr, Japan; Dr. and Mrs. E.G. Gaunttell, London; C.W. Stocks; H.D. Van Beck, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cathin; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Butson, Hankow; H. J. Johnston, Kobe; Mrs. W. Y. G. Forrest, Japan; C. Popoff, Dairen; A. Bendano, New York; S. J. Borden Hongkong; G. W. Rucker; H. H. Schugordus, Hankow; B. L. Ancell, Yangchow; Mr. and Mrs. J. Longotol; Mr. and Mrs. Pugh.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

August 22, 1919; Cause No. 814; The Barkley Co., Inc., v. William E. Maloney; complaint; summons.

" 23, " Cause No. 815; Hung Jing Chi v. L. Fay Danforth et al.; petition.

" 25, " Cause No. 816; United States vs. L. R. Jordan; information.

" 26, " Cause No. 595; In re Last Will and Testament of Lucy G. Werlich, deceased; receipts.

" 26, " Cause No. 817; In re Estate of Frederick E. Weiss, deceased; petition.

" 26, " Cause No. 818; United States v. Hicks; complaint.

In the United States Court for China

Hung Jing Chi, Plaintiff. vs. L. Fay Danforth, Albert Hecker Danforth, Grace Violet Danforth, Fred C. Danforth, Defendants.

Cause No. 815

Civil No. 279

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants—

L. FAY DANFORTH,
ALBERT HECKER DANFORTH,
GRACE VIOLET DANFORTH,
FRED C. DANFORTH,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the thirtieth day after service hereof to file their written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Shanghai, China, this twenty-seventh day of August, 1919.

(SEAL)

JAMES P. CONNOLLY
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

" 26, " Cause No. 820; United States v. Long, Peavy and Hicks; complaint.

" 27, " Cause No. 819; A. M. Evans v. A. G. Sharpley; petition.

" 27, " Cause No. 817; In re Estate of Frederick E. Weiss, deceased; deposition.

" 27, " Cause No. 815; Hung Jing Chi v. L. Fay Danforth et al.; summons.

Hearings:

August 25, 1919; Cause No. 816; United States v. L. R. Jordan.

" 26, " Cause No. 818; United States v. Hicks.

" 26, " Cause No. 820; United States v. Long, Peavy and Hicks.

" 27, " Cause No. 817; In re Estate of Frederick E. Weiss, deceased; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

August 26, 1919; Cause No. 818; United States v. Hicks; fine.

" 26, " Cause No. 820; United States v. Long, Peavy and Hicks; dismissal.

" 27, " Cause No. 817; In re Estate of Frederick E. Weiss, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.